The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,286 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
E. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	30th Jan.
M. Siam	3911	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
E. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th "
— Assam	3633	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
E. Tasmania	4800	800	G. G. Perrins	27th "
M. Cathay	2263	501	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
E. Rydarpur	2934	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Cevalico	3723	500	P. Harris	20th "
L. Mokhara	2914	500	H. Weighell	27th "
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
E. Surat	3147	500	C. H. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	3721	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
CHUSAN	4500 800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116 600	A. H. Moelle	20th Feb.
MALWA	2460 500	W. Ackinson	6th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Rail only Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and season tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	on Sunday 1st Feb.
URIA	5,000 850	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,000 550	29th Jan.
BRENNUS	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,000 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusi	3,500 550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons H.P.	To sail 188
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	2th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	L. Lomeaich	3,500 450	12th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

S[illegible], 80, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
* CLAN MACDONALD	2,612	Millar	1st Feb.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewley	11th do.
CLAN MONROE	2,197	Campbell	21st do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,060	Darley	1st Mar.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700 400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700 400	31st "
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co, and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandevie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd February, 1885, at 8 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Sunder Asses, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Mussreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1885, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 30th January, 1885, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	10th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3079	480	R. Hutchison	14th "
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	23rd "
s.s. ASIA				1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	23rd "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 20, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the undersigned in the above business CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

This cancels the notice in the *Times of India Calendar* for 1885 as to the proprietorship of the above business.

J. SINCLAIR PIRRIE.

Bombay, 27th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Unecmah and Nundee Arabs just arrived and brought by the well-known Arab Dealer, Jusim Bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse flesh are solicited any earl inspection.—No. 5[illegible], Bombay, Dec., 1884.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

TENDERS for carrying out the MUCCADUM'S WORK of the Company for one year are invited.

Particulars may be had at the office, 41, Rampart Row, and tenders must be sent in by 12 o'clock noon, on the 31st inst.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of best descriptions of CARDIFF and DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS for a period of one year from the 1st March.

Prices to include delivery at the Mill, Chinchpoogly.

Tenders to be sent in by 12 o'clock noon, on the 31st inst.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock, p.m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Alibagh,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY,
PACKED IN ORNAMENTAL BOXES.

An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season:

Small and Large 8vo. Paper extra thick, box of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 8 and	Rs. 2 0
Queen's and Albert Paper, extra thick "	1 4 and	1 8
Small and Large 8vo. and large 4to, extra thick "	Rs. 1 12 2 4	4 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, Box of 100 from	1 0 to	1 8

FANCY AND TINTED STATIONERY.

vitations etc., very fashionable for Local Correspondence.

IMPERIAL TREASURY REP.

Brown Blue, Grey, Green, Rose, Salmon and Violet Tints, in separate boxes.

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 12 and	Rs. 2 0
Square Envelopes for above, box of 100	1 8	1 12

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM "REP."

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, Box of 5 Quires	Rs. 2 0 and	Rs. 2 4
Square Envelopes for above, Box of 100	1 8 and	1 12

ORNAMENTAL CABINETS OF STATIONERY.

Each containing 4 Quires Paper and 100 square Envelopes to match, in seven selected styles ..... Rs. 1 12

SUPERIOR THIN STATIONERY,
For Foreign and Indian Postal Correspondence.

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPER.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture and availability for Inland Correspondence.

Small and Large 8vo. and Large 4to. Paper in Packets of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4 and Rs. 2 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, in Box of 100	" 1 0	" 1 2 and " 1 4

PRINCE OF WALES' PAPER.

A thin opaque paper with water-lined ruling, medium 8vo. and 4to.

Paper in Packets of 5 Quires	Rs. 1 2 and Rs. 2 4
Oblong Envelopes in Boxes of 100	" 1 0

GREY AND RED GRANITE PAPER.

In boxes containing 48 sheets of Paper and 48 Square Envelopes.

Large 8vo. thin, for half tola correspondence, per box	Rs. 0 12
Small 8vo. thick, with smooth hard surface do.	" 0 12

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality at reasonable prices.

Albert and small 8vo. Paper, Cream Laid	Packets of 5 Quires	Rs. 0 14 and Rs. 1 2	
Lily, Opaque Paper, thick and extra thick	"	0 14 and " 1 2	
Oblong and Square Envelopes	Boxes of 100 from	0 12 and " 1 2	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

TIMES OF INDIA BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

have received for unreserved Sale by Public Auction from BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;
DRAWING AND FINE ART PRODUCTIONS,
Including Hogarth, Boisserée, and Clouets French Portraits from Castle Haward.

The date of sale will be notified hereafter.

For Catalogues apply

LATHAM AND CO.,
General Agents, Army, Navy and Civil.

Agents Wheatley's "Globe Foreign Express" Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected. Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped. Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE. Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

Packages per "Home" express to London, Rs. 2 per cubic feet. Merchants indents direct from manufacturers; risk *nil*, trouble *nil*. Town agents more than half Messes in India. All Home supplies at Co-operative prices.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case	Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized "	900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their Sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & COMPANY, LD.

SHIPCHANDLERS, MILL STORES, HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, of which a few shares are left unallotted.

THE undersigned have converted their old and long established business into the Jointstock Company in the above name, and they have guaranteed dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for three years.

Intending Subscribers can inspect the Memorandum and Articles of Association at the office of the undersigned, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, where the applications for shares will also be received.

The share list will be closed on the 5th February next.

M. M. MODY & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRICE LIST	Beige, Cashmere, Serge or Tussor Silk Costumes, Terra Cotta, Brown, Slate, or Grey Costumes, Morie Silk Costumes, Beige Costumes, Costume Suisesse Jupe Accordeon.
PRICE LIST	Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Children's Hats, Infant's Millinery Sun Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Nets, Tulles, Veilings.
PRICE LIST	Fancy Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Feather, Tulles, Nets, Veilings, Laces, Beaded Laces, Flouncings, Leatings, Twill Embroidery and Insertion. Made up Lace Goods, Linen Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.
PRICE LIST	Ladies' Suède, Kid, Tan, Gauntlet and Silk Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Wraps, Corsets, Long-cloth Underclothing, Children's Hosiery, Ladies' Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Dressing Gowns.
PRICE LIST	Ladies' Sun Helmets and Hats, Boys' Suits, Children's Ulsters, Linings, Linens, Lawns, Haberdashery, Parasols, Fans, Sheetings, Curtain, Critons, Antimacasars, Tea-cosies, Table Linen, Bath Towels, Gowns and Sheets.
PRICE LIST	Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sundries, Powder Boxes, Puffs, Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods, Courier, Dressing and Hand Bags, etc., etc.

ASQUITH & LORD'S
SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30 0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30 0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35 0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates	Rs. 40 0 to 45 0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35 0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40 0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 0 to 45 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first-class style	45 0 to 55 0
Vests to match	10 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24 0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26 0
Gaiters to match the above	7 8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS

	Rs. a.
Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 0 to 50 0
Vests to match	10 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style	Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and 95 0

WEDDING SUITS.

Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50 0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9 0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 0 to 25 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30 0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear	23 0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	30 0
Ulsters, a splendid garment for Travellers	60 0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

TEN per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Canton in the Empire of China and of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, but now of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, Merchant, who was carrying on business at Canton aforesaid, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th March, 1848, under a Petition for adjudication filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above estate will be held by Edward James Ackroyd, the Registrar of the said Court on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Supreme Court House.

The said Edward James Ackroyd is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon are the Solicitors acting for the said Bankrupt.

At the said meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the creditors.

In case no creditors of the Bankrupt come in and prove their debts and make claim to the sum of Dol. 4,413—77 in Court standing to the credit of the said estate the said Bankrupt will apply to the Court for the payment out to him of the said sum.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1885.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors Acting for the said Bankrupt, 20, Queens-road, Hongkong.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.
(OWNER GOING HOME.)

ONE of the best Tea Gardens in the Kangra Valley, Punjab, producing about 16,000 lbs. tea a year, and will soon yield 30,000 lbs., near Cashmere. Good shooting, large local European population. In full working order, for black and green teas. Large outturn per acre and cheap cost of production, well trained native staff of tea-makers. Good climate. For full particulars apply to H. C., care of Manager, Holta Tea Co., Ld., Palampur, Kangra Valley.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.
CHINA AND JAPAN
CURIOSITIES! CURIOSITIES!! CURIOSITIES!!

Never before imported to India.
Chanyee surprisingly moderate.
Worth paying a visit by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
INDEED RARE CURIOSITIES!!!
BEST CHINA TEAS
at very moderate rates.
THOW VING AND Co.,
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
58, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.
Trading in Bombay for the last 15 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON,
BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
AND
MISS FERGUSSON,
Will be given in the TOWN HALL on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1885,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Organ Solo.........Scotch Airs......... Mr. Mant.
2. Song.........Annie Laurie. Mr. Dixon.
3. Song.........Auld Robin Gray..Lady Ann Lindsay. Mrs. Adams.
4. Pianoforte Solo ..(a) Prelude.........Herz. (b) Scotch Melody.....Madame Owry. Miss Schmuck.
5. Song.........The Auld Scotch Sangs. J. F. Leeson. Mrs. Morland.
6. Song......The Hundred Pipers'.......Baroness Nairne. Mr. Wyer.
7. Song.........Jock o' Hazeldean..Sir Walter Scott. Mrs. MacMillan.
8. Quartette.....The Blue Bells of Scotland ...Anonymous. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wyer.

Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo......... Mr. Johnston.
2. Song.........Surely.........Behrend. Mrs. Adams.
3. Violin Solo.Andante Spianato Suiri d'un Rondo.Ernst. Herr Schmuck.
4. Song.........Ave Maria.........Gounod. Mrs. Morland. With Violin obligato Piano and Harmonium accompaniment.
5. Song.....The Flowers o' the Forest.....Mrs. Cockburn. Mr. Dixon.
6. Duet.........Tel Rammento.........Campagna. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Morland.
7. Song.........Duncan Gray.........Burns. Mr. Wyer.
8. Quartette.........Auld Lang Syne.........Burns. With Organ accompaniment. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wyer.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, may be obtained at the door of the Hall on the night of the Concert, together with Books of the Words, 4 annas each.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Meetings of the Corporation will be held here, as under, on Thursday, 29th instant:—(1.) Adjourned Special at 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively; (2) Adjourned Quarterly at 4 p.m.; and (3) Adjourned Special at 4-30 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th January, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT are prepared to LEASE a portion of FLINT ISLAND for the purpose of being used as a coal ground or for the storage of salt or other merchandise.

The lease will be for a term of 5 years.

No compensation will be granted on resumption, but any buildings erected or piers or reclamations constructed will be purchaseable by the Port authorities at a valuation to be made on the completion of such works.

The other terms of the lease will be identical with those now granted in the case of properties on the foreshore of the harbour.

Tenders for a five years' lease from a date to be fixed at either a fixed annual rental or a lump sum for that period will be received by the Political Resident up to the 15th April, 1885.

Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

JAMES BLAIR, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, at Lahore and Kurrachee, of certain STORES of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, during the nine months commencing 1st April, 1885.

Printed lists of the articles required at each place, and specifications and conditions under which the Company will receive tenders, and enter into contracts, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore.

Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's office, Lahore, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of country stores," and must reach not later than 2 p.m. on the 3rd March, 1885.

The following list will give an indication of the stores principally required:—

1. Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured.
2. Tools.
3. Hardware.
4. Cloths, uniforms, &c.
5. Ropes, &c.
6. Kerosine oil, Tallow, Soaps, &c.
7. Hides, Leather, and Leather work.
8. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c.
9. Furniture and Glassware.
10. Painter's stores.
11. Chemicals, &c.
12. Wicker work, Bamboos, Baskets.
13. Pottery.
14. Country stationery.
15. Lamps, &c.
16. Miscellaneous.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E.,
Agent, S. P. and D. Ry. Co.
Agent's Office, Lahore, 24th Jan., 1885.

BURROUGH'S ELIXIODS

	Rs. A.
Of Bromide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium	1 12
„ Iodide of Potassium with Bin-Iodide of Mercury	1 12
„ Bromide of Sodium	1 12
„ Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Ferro-Phosphated Calisayn Bark	1 12
„ Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine	3 8
„ Valerianate of Ammonia	2 8
„ Quinine	1 12
„ Pepsine	1 12
„ Phosphorus	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOOD WARMERS AND NURSERY LAMPS, &c.

THE "PARAGON" Food-warmer is the CHEAPEST and BEST Water-heater and Food-warmer; answers all the purposes of the most expensive appliances; the Food can be kept at any temperature from TEPID to BOILING POINT. It consists of a metal stand and moveable food vessel and a night lamp (also moveable) of opal porcelain glass with a burner of superior construction; it holds sufficient oil for 24 hours and producing a most pleasant light......Rs. 1 9
WATER-BATH, small......„ 1 8
Do. do. large......„ 2 0
NURSERY LAMPS, for warming infant's or invalid's food, complete with Canji-pot and water bath, &c. Lanterned combined Brown Japanned, with side and top handles, earthen Pannikins, Tin Kettle, Spirit Lamp and Bull's Eye, manufactured specially for India......„ 5 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Lynch's Family, with perforated planished shades, sliding lamps, earthenware Pannikin, and covers, and block tin Pannikins and Kettles, complete......„ 7 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Clarke's No. 2......„ 4 0
Do. do. No. 3......„ 5 0
ETNAS, Tin with measure for Spirits of Wine.
Pint ½ 1 and 1½.
Rs. 1-8 2 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance. Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLIES AND BUGS,
Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HUMABAI, wife of MANECKJEE EDULJEE GADIALI, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise, having any claims against the estate of the said Humabai, wife of Maneckjee Eduljee Gadiali, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 7th day of June, 1884, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 28th day of November, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE GADIALI, the eldest son of the said deceased, are required to send to the said administrator at 26, Bora Bazaar-street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 28th day of February, 1885, the particulars of their claims; after which date the said administrator will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said administrator, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property belonging thereto in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 28th day of January, 1885.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

MANECKJEE EDULJEE GADIALI, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditor of or otherwise, having any claims against the estate of the said Maneckjee Eduljee Gadiali of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 1st day of August 1884, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 28th day of November, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE GADIALI, the eldest son of the said deceased, are require to send to the said administrator at 26, Bora Bazaar-street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 28th day of February, 1885, the particulars of their claims; after which date the said administrator will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said administrator, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property belonging thereto in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 28th day of January, 1885.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won more Medals than any other manufacturer in the world. Latest victories. In 1882, Sunderland Exhibition, Highest Prize. In 1883, Amsterdam Exhibition, Highest Prize, one Gold Medal and Diploma of Honour. In 1884, three Medals at the Calcutta Exhibition.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS is tempting for Breakfast, dainty for Tea, delicate for Dessert, and wholesome for Supper. Rs. 2-8 per tin.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an ACTIVE SALESWOMAN. Apply W. P., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a fast pair of cream coloured Pegu Ponies, go in double and single harness. Apply to F. F., opposite Colaba Railway Station.

EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—COUNCIL MEETING THIS EVENING at 5-30, at 22, Forbes-street, Fort.

COMPOUNDERS.—WANTED immediately a good Compounder. Apply with testimonials at No. 27, Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

WANTED, a respectable young LADY of good personal appearance, to act as BARMAID. Hours 6 to 12 p.m. Apply "Barman," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SELLING OFF, to make room for fresh supplies, Crewel Embroidery Silk, Re. 1 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

LOST, on 18th instant, white Fox-terrier DOG, with brown ears. The finder will oblige by returning to the owner, J. Rodgers, Tramway Stables, Colaba.

HEAD CLERK WANTED for N.-W. Provinces. Must be smart, well educated, and available at once. Salary commencing at Rs. 125 a month. State age and experience, X., care of this paper.

WANTED, a first class NATIVE BROKER, who can speak English and who has a good connection amongst wheat and seed dealers. No others need apply. Address by letter to H. F., care of this paper.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, Reserve for Great Britain, is the b and used at the Clubs. Obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Meadows-street, Fort.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamarind-lane.—Nice airy comfortable rooms, and terms moderate. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and Dinners.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches, "Conqueror," for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ex s.s. "Tasmania," in case of 1 dozen, Rs. 22.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELLMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

BYCULLA BILLIARD-ROOM AND BAR will be reopened under English management on the 2nd February, 1885. Best wines and spirits and three good tables.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings for two, Rs. 15 and for one, Rs. 10 each.

J. NEUBERG.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

COME AND SEE NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Angolas, Tweeds, coatings, &c., Suits Rs. 20 to 25, Trousers- all-wool, from Rs. 8.—John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, NATIVE OVERSEERS, experienced in quarrying and tunnel work. All particulars to be sent with applications to CHIEF ENGINEER and AGENT, W. I. P. G. Ry. Co., Morumgao.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kep in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DRIED COD FISH, SALT HERRINGS, HAM, Bacon, Cheese, &c., can be had, PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of handsome young bay Arab HORSES, 14-2 high, quiet in harness and under saddle, and believed sound. Selected a year ago, fresh from the Bombay Stables. Price Rs. 1,200.

And a set of English double harness for the above, almost new. Rs. 150.

Apply to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, Poona.

TO BE LET, a part of a BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, furnished, for six months. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the first, second and third FLOORS of a HOUSE in Hornby-row, No. 5, at present occupied by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ordinary general meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1884, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at the registered office of the company, No 67, Bazar-gate-street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on production of share certificates.

RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, 28th January, 1885. Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 24th February, 1885, for the supply of ARMY TENTS and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1885, up to the 31st March, 1887. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this office daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) up to noon on the 21st February, 1885, after which no forms will be issued.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of eight annas for a set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1885. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

T. WALKER, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay Arsenal, 23rd January, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated ware, cut star glass-ware, handsome porcelainware, avaries with rare birds, Duplex kerosine lamps, beautiful table ornaments, Colt's revolver, China and coir matting, English hall carpets, copper utensils, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 158, Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the property of the late Captain Co. Tickell the same comprising handsomely carved open work and french polished circular pier writing, dressing, washing, camp and side tables, spring seated sofas, chairs and easy chairs, dining, veranda, office, rocking, and light chairs, whatnots and almirahs with mirrors, book-stands, beautiful table ornament, 1 and 3 light Duplex hanging table kerosine lamps, valuable pictures, fancy clock, game crusade, barometer, hat and stick stand, Brussels hall carpets, single and double screens, sea shells, wild Indian curiosity, canterbury, marble topped round and oval tables, and teapoys, copying press, Chubb's cash box, reading lamp, blank books, drawing boards, cloth and gown press, cheval glass, clothes, bath tub, commodes, towel horse, writing desks, dumb waiters, tea caddy, side board, hanging punkah, meat safe, kerosine cooking stove, weighing and paring machines, copper utensils, handsome dinner-dessert and tea sets, best plated ice pitchers, hot-water dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, biscuit barrel, salver candlesticks, spoons and forks, Mappin's cutlery, rich cut star glassware with decanters, tumblers, jugs, and ice dishes, dispense tables, and cupboards, stone-water filter, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 Dog-cart with horse and harness; property of a gentleman.

Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Aly Mahomed Aba.

V L L A M P & C 101—1 case stud buttons.
A M N M P & C—1 box needles.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 1,000 feet leather belting.
4 cases Russell's Japan black ink.
2 „ „ black ink.
31 casks disinfecting powder.
An invoice of travelling trunks of various sizes.
A few lots of furniture.

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
One handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3 aged.
One handsome well bred bay Waler mare, 15 hands, both go in saddle and are thoroughly broken to double and single harness.
1 strong Bareilley cart 5 ft wheels.
1 set of brass mounted double harness.
1 do. do. single do.
The property of another gentleman.
1 strong Poona made tonga, light and in good order.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting chesnut pony, 13-2, owner going home.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 fine Jaffrabad buffaloe with calf.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. West, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English built mail-phaeton, &c., &c. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as ice-pitcher, salver, cruet, and pickle stand, butter pot, jam pot, bisquit box, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood frenchpolished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, handsome circular, pier, side, oval, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm rocking and drawingroom chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, corner bookstands, teapoys with marble top, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, 2, and 3, and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, a mahogany cottage piano, firstrate oleograph, a large musical box, handsome iron fourpost, bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, iron baba cots, and handsome double and single plate glassdoor almira, English child's perambulator, bentwood veranda couches, &c.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamp, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, one strong built pony dog-cart, lady's, gentleman's and child's saddles, a single pole tent, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Sir J. J. Baronet's Bungalow, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bignonias, palms, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. C. DEAGUIAR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th January, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES	for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	380
Do.	40		do.	„	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each		„	1,20
Do.	8	do. 500	do.	„	1,300
Do.	20	do. 500	do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
1, Meadow-street. Agent and General Manager.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new patent Landau with back light, and one new handsome circular-fronted BROUGHAM with open quarters, both by Watson, and suitable for one or pair of horses arrived per s.s. Henzada.

One New Mail PHAETON with head and ladies double folding sliding steps complete, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, per s.s. Arcot.

Arrived per s.s. Teviot, one new BAROUCHE, by Watson, suitable for a pair or one horse; one second-hand BAROUCHE by Hooper; and one second-hand VICTORIA.

Arrived per s.s. Kerbela, one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM*.

A weekly Newspaper to be issued from 8th January, 1885. Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free. Will contain good readable matter.

Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor,
The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

	Per mensem. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age 20	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.
„ „ „ 25	0 14 6	
„ „ „ 30	1 0 5	
„ „ „ 35	1 10 1	
„ „ „ 40	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Costs, if commenced at age	Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
20	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part the Globe.
25	1 14 2	1 18 4	
30	2 0 4	2 4 6	
35	2 10 5	2 14 7	
40	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's presses at Mhowa and Bhownuggur.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 19th January, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	Rs.	8
2nd do.	„	5
3rd do.	„	2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs,
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran" on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 12th January, 1885.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assam (s), from Venice; Oorun (s), Bhownuggur; and Sorrento (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Britannia (s), Liverpool, &c; Telegraph, Tuticorin; Arcot (s), Calcutta, &c.; Slangevecht, Poore; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 8:—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Béla.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti.
Valse (vocal)	Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 5-45:—

Overture	Crown Diamonds	Embury.
Valse	Pluie d'Or	Waldteufel.
Selection	Faust	Arrd. by A. F. Godfrey.
Quadrille	Grand Duchess	Strauss.
Galop	Durch die lufte	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchmaree entered the dock on Wednesday; the s. s. Britannia left yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 24th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,10,627.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 24th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 2,296.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Elektra, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 2 p. m.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shaik Chatoo Mobideen, a butcher, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Re. 1-2-2 from the pocket of Dajee Bajaba, a dealer in sheep, while he was at the Victoria Gardens on Tuesday evening. The prisoner was arrested by a detective in plain clothes while in the act of stealing the purse from complainant's pocket. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A PATRON.—Before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Gungi, an old woman, charged Narayen Hurjee with the theft of two gold ornaments and Rs. 10 in cash. The complainant had met the accused in the Market, begging for alms. She took him home, and fed and clothed him. On Tuesday morning, in her absence from home, he requited her kindness by robbing her. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Jairam Bappoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of slippers, valued at Re. 1, the property of Balloo Hurry. The complainant went to the Victoria Museum on Tuesday, leaving his slippers at the doorway. On his return he found that they had been stolen. The prisoner was arrested while in the act of walking away with them. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PROPOSED NEW CLUB BUILDINGS.—The Bombay Club have outgrown their original habitation, and purpose spending some six lakhs on a new Club-house. To this end a company formed of Club members invites, to quote the prospectus, "subscriptions from the general public for a loan of Rs. 6,00,000, 6 per cent. debenture bonds." These debentures are issued in denominations of Rs. 500, 1,000, or 5,000; and in four series running from seven to twenty years. The new Club-house will be built on a site opposite the Church-gate station and close to the Marine-lines, where there is ample accommodation for so large a building. The prospectus of the company details at some length five excellent reasons for the security of the debenture holders—reasons which it would be too tedious to quote in this place; but dwellers in Upper India who recollect Mr. Vansittart and the Punjab Club will be certain that, with so able a financier on the Committee, the Bombay venture is in little danger of running aground.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Gopaljee Ludha, aged 30 years, who was found lying dead in a godown on Tuesday morning. Jeyta Madon, a money-broker residing at Bhendy Bazaar-road, in his evidence said that deceased was a caste-fellow and a friend of his. He lived in Dongree Colee-street alone. His age was about 30 years. He was a dealer in dates and cocoanuts, which he used to send up-country to his firm. Witness had known him for the last three or four years. He was married, but his wife was in her native country. Witness had been in the habit of seeing him almost daily. He last saw him alive between 9 and 10 p. m. on Monday, when he met him in Dongree Colee-street with two Lohanas. Witness asked him where he was going, when he said he was going with the two Lohanas on some business. He then appeared to be quite well, and was sober. At 10 or 11 a. m. on Tuesday, as witness was near the Musjid-bunder railway station, he heard that deceased was dead, and that his body was lying in the godown, of a Lohana. Witness went to that godown and saw the dead body lying on the floor. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 3rd proximo.

FATAL ASSAULTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Supana Nama, a labourer, was brought up on remand before Mr. Cooper, charged with murderously assaulting his wife Vittee on the 4th of January. The facts of the case have already been reported. After recording the evidence the magistrate committed the accused to stand his trial at the next Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Syud Faizloodeen Syud Sumjoo and Shaik Mahomed Alli Shaik Abdool Alli were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—the first prisoner with culpable homicide by causing the death of Dawoodbhoy Tajbhoy, and the other with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Dawoodbhoy Tajbhoy, and aiding and abetting the first prisoner. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. On the night of the 14th inst. an altercation ensued between the deceased Dawoodbhoy Tajbhoy and the two prisoners at Khara Talao about a game-cock. The second prisoner struck deceased, and the assault was followed up by the first prisoner, who also struck him several blows on the head with a stick, and threw him heavily to the ground. Dawoodbhoy was picked up unconscious, and subsequently died in hospital. The prisoners stand committed to the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "RISING SUN."—At the regular meeting of lodge Rising Sun held at the Masonic Hall, Clare-road, Byculla, on Tuesday last, Rt. Wor. Bro. Pestonjee N. Wadia was installed in the Master's chair, and the undermentioned office-bearers were appointed and invested by the new Master:—Wor. Bro. F. Billimoria, Depute Master; Wor. Bro. C. J. Khambatta Substitute Master; Wor. Bro. N. M. Panday, Senior Warden; Wor. Bro. N. J. Khambatta, Junior Warden; Rt. Wor. Bro. D. P. Mehta, Treasurer; Bro. J. D. Mody, Secretary; Bro. N.N. Guzdar, Senior Deacon; Bro. Rustomjee F. Commisariatwalla, Junior Deacon; Bro. D. C. Furdoonjee, Jeweller; Bro. Bejanjee Kapadia, Inner Guard; Bro. Heeramanek, Tyler. The installation ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Immediate Past Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Darashaw Sorabjee, who was voted a jewel and Masonic clothing by the lodge in recognition of his valuable services during the past year. In the course of the evening Rt. Wor. Bro. General Mallaby and Rt. Wor. Bro. Darashaw R. Chichgar were proposed as honorary members of the lodge in recognition of their long and valuable services to the Craft. There was a very large gathering of Masons of all denominations, and at the banquet which followed covers were laid for 95 brethren, among those present being Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Y. Lang, Depute Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge officers, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Tyrrel Leith, the District Grand Master of Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE, AND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lidbetter presiding.

The chairman said the meeting was convened with the object of increasing the capital of the company by the issue of new shares, as their business was increasing every month, and had more than doubled since the prospectus was issued. The company had also taken over the business of Grant & Co., saddlers.

It was proposed by Mr. Pendlebury, and seconded by Mr. Damodar Chabaram, that the capital of the company be increased to rupees four lakhs by the creation of one thousand new shares of rupees one hundred each, to be paid up as follows, namely, rupees twenty-five on application, and the balance by three instalments of rupees twenty-five each at intervals of not less than two months; that holders of every three shares in the existing capital shall be entitled to receive an allotment at par of one new share for each such three old shares, provided that they apply for the same on or before the 28th day of February, 1885; that the new shares not applied for by existing shareholders, as lastly before mentioned, shall be sold and disposed of by the directors, at such times and in such manner as they shall deem fit, and any profit to be obtained by way of premium on such sales shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company; that the new issue of shares shall not be entitled to any participation in the dividend to be declared for the current year ending the 31st March next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO S. & W. COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at Bazar-gate-street, when Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote presided. The following report was submitted:—

"Your directors beg to lay before you their report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884. It will be noticed from these accounts that, during the year under report, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 1,03,712-9-2. In consequence of the breaking out and continuance of the Franco-Chinese war, the inquiry for yarn was limited, and low rates were obtained during the year. The rates for cloth also were equally low. These circumstances, together with the high prices that had to be paid for cotton, have, your directors are sorry, tended to diminish the profits of the company. The building extension, mentioned in the previous report, is completed, and the additional machinery has been set up, and is now in full working order. Since October last, the directors have arranged to sell the company's cloth departmentally in the piece-goods market, as this course was deemed more advantageous to the company. Out of the above sum, an interim dividend, amounting to Rs. 44,000 (at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share, and Rs. 10 per one-quarter share), was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1884, which, together with Rs. 20,000 carried to deterioration fund, machinery account; Rs. 3,500 to deterioration fund, building account; and Rs. 3,500 to insurance fund, would amount to Rs. 71,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,712-9-2. This sum, together with Rs. 2,795-14-8 brought forward from last year's account, gives a total of Rs. 35,508-7-10 to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the above amount as under:—In payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1884, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share, and Rs. 7½ per one-quarter share, Rs. 33,000; to be held as reserve against future bad and doubtful debts Rs. 2,000; to be carried to next year's account Rs. 508-7-10; total Rs. 35,508-7-10. Two of your directors, Messrs. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., and Lakhmidas Khimjee, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per one-quarter share; re-electing Gungadas Kishordas and Sorabjee Shapoorjee as auditors at a remuneration of 200 each; re-appointing Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote and Lakhmidas Khimjee directors; and according the thanks of the shareholders to the secretaries, directors and office-bearers of the company. The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at No. 19, Church-gate-street, the office of the company, Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha presiding.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1884, stated:—"The first six months of the working were not satisfactory on account of the shortness of crop to the extent of about 2 annas in the rupee, and the machinery, etc., required thorough overhauling and repairs. During the first six months 61,182 Bombay maunds were only ginned and 1,095 bales were pressed. The working season has since recommenced, from the end of November last, and your directors have great pleasure to state that in one month only about 38,500 Bombay maunds of cotton were ginned and 340 bales were pressed; and the crop being in flourishing condition this time, your directors hope to meet you next year with a very cheerful and gratifying report. The vendors, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the company's operations last year, as aforesaid, are quite willing to carry out their undertaking, and pay the shareholders the guaranteed interest of 9 per cent. out of the profits."

Resolutions were then passed unanimously adopting the report, and a dividend of 9 per cent. was declared. Dr. Da Cunha and Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. K. M. Shroff and Ardaseer Bezonjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting came to a close.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, JANUARY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY).

RE GOCULDAS JAIKISSONDAS.

THE Hon. Mr. Budroodeen obtained an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

RE MORARJEE POONJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, appearing on behalf of a creditor, Lakhmidas Khimjee, said that the insolvent required a postponement of the hearing for six months, as he wanted to settle with his creditors.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

His lordship granted the applications.

RE MOTILAL DHURUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr Budroodeen moved, on behalf of the insolvents, for an interim order.

Mr. Lang on behalf of a creditor opposed the application, and read an affidavit charging insolvents with fraud.

Mr. Budroodeen said that his client had not been supplied with a copy of the affidavit.

His lordship remarked that the schedule was most suspicious, and refused an interim order to the insolvents, who were required to file a reply to the opposing creditor's affidavit.

RE THAKER MORARJEE NANJEE.

Mr. Mankar applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. On the last occasion the application was made a creditor opposed it, and the matter was adjourned.

His lordship told the opposing creditor, who was present in court, that a number of affidavits had been filed on both sides, and it was impossible to say which side was telling the truth. If the creditor wished to oppose, he might do so when the petition came on for hearing. But in the meanwhile the insolvent must be granted an interim order. Leave to amend the schedule was also granted.

RE PARSHOTAM DHUNJEE.

The insolvent, appearing in person, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. The creditor had made an affidavit stating that he held a decree of the High Court for Rs. 5,397 against the insolvent, his father, and certain other persons. The insolvent was charged with concealment of property. He had kept a shop in Panwell, and carried on the business of a grocer on a large scale. He had goods and property of considerable value, which he had transferred to the name of other persons.

The Commissioner refused the interim order applied for, and told the insolvent to file a reply to the affidavit made by the opposing creditor.

RE JAMES WALTER CRITCHELL.

Mr. Manker moved, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to serve notices on the creditors. The insolvent was now on duty at Sukkur.

The application was granted.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

258-83—Thakurdas and D.—Jairam Narronji vs. Kooverbai and another—Little, S. F. and N., J. B. and D., and M. M. Munshi.
294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.
To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.
877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
For Consent Decree.
385-84—Chalk and W—Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy Mistry vs Dossabhoy Jamsetji Culfati—Tobin and R
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause
367-83—Hore, C., and B. Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar. Payne, G., and S. Part heard.
Short Cause.
443-81—Payne, G. and S. Kessowjee Jadowjee vs. Ookerda Poonsey. Thakurdas and D. Part heard.
New Long Cause.
326-81—Craigie, L., and O. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gelliwala and another. Payne, G., and S.
315-81—Muljee B. B. Bhowanbhoy Ramjee vs. C. A. Turner and others. Macfarlane and E.

Long Cause.
15-83—Bomonji and H. Jijibhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerje Hunsraj and others. J. C. Cama and Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, January 27.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·007
Temperature of the Air	73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	63·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10.)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, ESE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the 9th January. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W J Wood	Lt Viscount Glenworth
Miss Auther	Capt Hadow
Mrs Campbell, infant and 2 children	Mr and Mrs Tisdale and infant
Mr and Mrs C Elson and infant	Mr W Aves
	Rev Canon and Mrs Andry.

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Jackson and 2 children.

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon Justice Straight	Mr McTadyen
Mr Straight	Col Jacobs
Mr Furdoonjee L Batliboi	Mr Harvey
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistry	Mr Forman
	Col Coombe
Mrs Cram	Mr Hindmarsh.
Mr Cram	

FROM SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Tweedy.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH JAN. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Albany, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Osborne-house.

Prince Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, attained his majority yesterday, and the event was celebrated at Sandringham with great rejoicings. Numerous addresses of congratulation from various towns and public bodies were presented on the occasion.

An official intimation has been made that the Prince of Wales does not intend to ask for a Parliamentary grant to Prince Edward.

Mr. Gladstone was rather unwell at the beginning of the week, but since his return to Hawarden his health has improved.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer and Sir C. Dilke. Another Council was held on Wednesday, from which Mr. Gladstone and Earl Spencer were absent.

The Marquis of Salisbury left London on Monday to spend a few weeks in the south of France.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on the Marquis of Normanby.

The Companionship of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Mr. O'Dowd, senior Army Purchase Commissioner.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was entertained at dinner on Monday by the Birmingham Artisan's Association, and in his speech he congratulated his audience on the extension of the franchise, and predicted an early adoption of electoral districts any many much-needed social reforms.

Speaking at the Hawarden audit dinner on Wednesday Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., saidhis father's absence was not from impaired health, although he could not expect a much longer continuance of active political life.

The Right Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, died on Tuesday at Fulham Palace. His death was unexpected, he passing away in his sleep. The deceased prelate was 74 years of age, and had filled the metropolitan See since 1869.

Mr. H. T. Cole, Q.C., Recorder of Plymouth, and formerly M.P. for Falmouth, died on Monday, aged 68.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., writes to *The Times* to urge the Government to more energetic and more sympathetic action with regard to our colonies.

One division of the Channel Squadron, comprising three ironclads, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday, and will be joined by the other ships of the Squadron to-day off Plymouth.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., replying to an address from Wales, expresses his opinion that a Land Act is required for that country on the same lines as the Irish Land Act.

An explosion was caused on the Underground Railway between Gower-street and King's-cross stations on Friday evening. Several carriages were damaged, and much alarm was created among the passengers, but no serious personal injury was caused. It has been ascertained that the explosion was caused by a bomb charged with dynamite or nitro-glycerine. No clue has yet been obtained to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Mr. Henry George addressed meetings at Portree and other places in the Islands in justification of the action of the Skye crofters, and in support of their claims to fixity of tenure of their holdings.

The reappearance of Encke's comet has been reported from Bocking, Essex.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided on Friday at the annual meeting of the Association of French Teachers in England, and in his opening address dwelt on the advantage of an early and thorough teaching of the French language.

There is too much reason to believe that the barque Sarah Scott, bound from Middlesbrough for Buenos Ayres, with railway plant, has been lost with all hands. The crew numbered 16, and a pilot was also on board.

Two gentlemen, Mr. E. Mackenzie, of Twickenham, and the Rev. G. Garnish, were drowned in the Thames on Wednesday through their boats coming in collision and capsizing.

A fire broke out in a house at Berwick on Wednesday, which caused the death of a woman and her son.

At a National League delegates meeting at Thurles, Mr. O'Ryan was selected as candidate for the vacant representation of Tipperary. Mr. Parnell, however, disapproved, and convened a second meeting, which rescinded the former resolution and adopted his nomination of Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork.

OBITUARY.—J. W. Power, late Ben. C.S.; G. E. Morton, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Ben. Ret.; Col. T. Renny-Tailyour, Ben. Ret.; the Bishop of London; Col. the Hon. C. G. Scott, H. T. Cole, Q. C., Vice-Admiral Jas. Hosken, the Hon. Capt. H. H. A'Court, R. N., E. Lister, J. P. and D. L. for Monmouth; Lady Letitia Vivian, Lady Fanny Mitchell, of Natal; Lady Letitia Macgregor.

The camel corps, under General Stewart, reached Gakdul, 100 miles from Korti, on Sunday. The General has returned with the baggage camels to Korti, and other detachments of troops will immediately advance. Some Arabs who were taken prisoners state that the British troops were not expected to advance by the desert route.

The West African Conference at Berlin reassembled on Monday, and the declaration respecting the slave trade was agreed upon. A draft declaration for regulating future occupations of territory on the African coasts was distributed among the Plenipotentiaries, and the subject was taken into consideration at the meeting on Wednesday, but no decision was arrived at.

General Campenon has resigned his post as French Minister for War. General Campenon, in announcing to his subordinates his retirement made a statement of his reasons for that step, which were virtually a disapproval of the foreign policy of M. Ferry, which he regards as playing into the hands of Prince Bismarck.

At a Cabinet Council in Paris on Tuesday, General Lewal, the new Minister for War, submitted his plans for the conduct of the Tonquin campaign, which involve the speedy despatch of reinforcements. A body of 6,000 men will start from Algeria next week, to be followed by a like number in February.

Further shocks of earthquake have been experienced in Spain, but they have not been so violent as those of the early part of last week. The damage in the provinces of Malaga and Granada has been very great and the loss of life terrible. In the town of Alhama 260 bodies have already been found among the ruins of houses and other buildings.

The St. Petersburg papers accuse the British Press of misrepresenting the action of Russia in Central Asia, and they assert that the interests of England are not threatened by the efforts of Russia to establish peace and order among the Turcoman and other tribes on the Afghan frontier. All intention of occupying Herat is disclaimed.

A British Protectorate has been proclaimed over the coast of Pondoland, between Cape Colony and Natal. This measure is generally approved in the colony.

President Kruger has impressed upon the Transvaal representatives who are to meet Sir C. Warren the necessity of using all efforts to prevent a conflict. It is stated that the Goshen squatters have determined to resist any attempt to remove them.

Notice has been given in the united States Senate to call for information respecting the participation of the American Government in the West African Conference at Berlin, to which exception has been taken as being contrary to the established Monroe doctrine.

The United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee have approved the Nicaraguan Treaty, but it is doubtful whether the House of Representatives will pronounce a similar decision.

Mr. Cleveland has resigned the office of Governor of New York State, in anticipation of his assumption of office as President.

The British Minister in Mexico has presented his credentials to the President, Porfirio Diaz.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F G Maclean, B U C S	Mr J W F Dumergue, M C S
Col F Allen, B S C	Mr J Moss, M U C S
Col L H P de H Larpent, B S C	Col A D Grant, M Inf
Capt H G Kunhardt, R E	Mr W S Owen, Bo U C S
Lieut R H Twigg, B S C	Col H T Humfrey, Bo S C
Lieut F P Hutchinson, B S C	Lieut H D M Minchin, Bo S C
Surg-Maj J J Monteath, M D, B	Brigade-Surg C K Colston, Bo
Sub-Cond J Donovan, B	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C M W Bratt, B C S, 2 mo	Mr E C Coles, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr J W Olive, B U C S, 1 week	Mr S J Kilby, B U C S, 8 mo
Mr D O Meiklejohn, B U C S, 6 mo	Capt T S Boileau, B S C, 1 year

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C M W Brett, B C S	Lieut-Col W H Macnaghten, C B, B Cav
Mr J G Ritchie, B U S	Mr W S Haig, M U C S
Mr H O Budden, B U C S	Mr H T Ross, M U C S
Mr J W Olive, B U C S	Lieut-Col C Swinhoe, Bo S C
Mr E White, B U C S	
Mr A Fingham, B U C S	

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

THE paper received by yesterday's mail state that the convoy under the command of General Stewart, which left Korti and struck across the desert to Gakdul—was not opposed up to that point. Plenty of water was found at Gakdul, and after leaving a large quantity of stores and a guard placed in an impregnable position, General Stewart returned with his camels to Kotri. Another convoy was sent off to Gakdul on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and General Stewart was to start with another on Thursday, his instructions being to march right to Metemmeh, which Lord Wolseley expects will be occupied on the 15th inst. If a steamer is there, communications with General Gordon will be opened without delay. As to the march of the first convoy, a correspondent says:—

The march of the column has been in every way a great success. We arrived at Gakdul on Friday morning at a quarter to seven—a really wonderful performance—the march having occupied only sixty-five hours. There were no casualties of any kind on the road. The men worked capitally, although they were almost without sleep from the time we marched out of camp to our arrival at Gakdul. An unlimited supply of good water was found at that place; but there was but a very small quantity to be obtained upon the road, and the camels were not watered till they reached Gakdul. We captured on the way ten prisoners, some of whom wear the the Mahdi's uniform. They were caught near the first wells on the way up beyond the spot where we are now resting. On reaching Gakdul a very strong natural position was found, close to the water, and the Guards and marines, who were to remain behind, at once set to to fortify it. In their hands it will be able to resist an attack by any number of the enemy. Only twenty camels had to be abandoned.

Here is some information about the prisoners who were captured in the desert by the Hussars:—One of the prisoners is a notorious robber chief. He remains in custody with Major Kitchener at Gakdul. His wife was also captured. The man will be a most useful acquisition to the Intelligence Department, as he knows every path and track across the desert, with the wells, places where there is grazing for the camels, and other particulars. He is also said to know a good deal about the following of the Mahdi. The other prisoners taken at the same time at once, when they found that they were surrounded and escape impossible, took of the Mahdi's uniform and spat upon it, to show that they only wore it on compulsion. They said that they would never have joined the Mahdi had they known that the English were so near. This, of course, need not be implicitly believed, and had they come upon a solitary scout instead of a party of cavalry they would not have been so lukewarm in the Mahdi's cause.

The men have since their arrival here been closely interrogated by the officers of the Intelligence Department. Their reports—which must, of course, be taken with some reserve—are that Metemneh is occupied in strength by the Mahdi's army. Some put the force there at 2,000 men; others say that there are 5,000. The rebels have thrown up an entrenchment, and are prepared to receive us. They were not, however, anticipating our march across desert, and the prisoners admit that the appearance of our troops took them completely by surprise, and that they had no anticipation whatever of meeting us on the way. The reports of the prisoners caused great regret among the troops of General Stewart's column that they were not in a position to push straight through to Metemneh, where they would have taken the Mahdi's forces completely by suprise. The prisoners assert that as lately as a fortnight ago, General Gordon's steamers went down the river in the direction of Berber, and returned with supplies to Khartoum. This is most important, as, unless something intervenes before we reach Metemmeh, we shall on our arrival there be able to open communications at once with General Gordon by means of his steamers, and send him a reinforcement of troops should he require it. The prisoners admit that the whole of the population to the south are now favourable to the Mahdi.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, which has gone under the command of General Earle to punish the Monassir tribe for the murder of Colonel Stewart, is encamped at Hamdab, above what Lord Wolseley terms "the so-called cataract of Gerendid." More troops are being sent thither.

In a letter from Suakim it is stated that that place was sharply attacked on the night of Christmas, and that the writer had kept an account, and found that this was the 125th night alarm since General Graham left. Besides these there have been upwards of forty skirmishes in the daytime. There is later news to the effect that Osman Digma is uneasy at the British advance, and that the Beniamar and Rashedeo tribes have united in order to attack him.

The Havas Agency has, in the shape of a telegram from London, communicated to the press a note on the present position of the Egyptian question, which is as follows:—

It is generally believed that the last two Cabinet Councils held at Downing-street, during which the English Ministers deliberated on the Egyptian question, it was decided simply to await the reception of a reply to the English proposals. The Government of her Majesty is aware that this reply will be made by France, to whom the Continental Powers, as in the past, leave the initiative of the negotiations. Moreover, it is affirmed that the Foreign Office has been semi-officially informed that the French reply will shortly be communicated to it. It is not doubted in London that this reply will imply a refusal of the English proposals, but it will at the same time present a new base for an understanding. On the other hand, it is known that the English Government has not hidden the fact that its proposals constituted the maximum of its wishes, and that it was disposed to accept numerous modifications. The intelligence that the Powers proposed that a Conference should meet in Paris to settle the Egyptian question in a definite manner has produced great emotion in England. That news has been contradicted in certain quarters and confirmed in others. The fact is that at the present moment no proposal to that effect has been made by any Government; but it is perfectly correct that the German Government and the Continental Powers grouped round it are quite decided, unless a direct understanding is come to between France and England—which understanding would entirely destroy their combination—to have the Egyptian question solved by a Conference in a manner agreeable to Europe. In certain diplomatic circles it is even affirmed that the proposal for this Conference will not be made for two or three months. The English Cabinet is well aware of all this, and it seems firmly resolved to reject all proposals for a new Conference concerning the Egyptian question unless an accord on the principal points, previously arrived at, renders it certain that the Conference will result in a definitive understanding. The Gladstone Cabinet has lost much of its popularity, especially since the publication of the White Book. A formidable agitation is being prepared against it on the double question of Egypt and the colonies.

The following telegram was sent from Gakdul Wells, on Jan. 8:—The wells here are three in number, and are situated at the northerly end of a stony basin encircled by ranges of hills stretching far into the Bayuda Desert. The entrance to this basin is from the south. The Guards, the marines, and a few engineers and Hussars, under the command of Colonel the Honourable E. Boscawen, form the garrison. Major Dorward and a party of the Guards, under Captain Crabb, have erected pumps and hose, bringing the water from the upper reservoirs to the basin. The supply of drinkable water is declared to be ample. There are about 600,000 gallons for the camels; but the supply is exhaustible, being only collected rain. Two redoubts planned by Major Dorward have been constructed, one of which erected by the marines under Captain Goe, commands the entrance to the wells, and the other constructed by the Guards overlooks the wells themselves as well as the stores of provisions.

On Saturday morning Major Kitchener despatched a native guide and a female prisoner to treat for produce with a party of natives whom the scouts had seen apparently waiting for water at some distance from the wells. The guide and prisoner took a camel and some money with them, but they returned in the evening without anything and said that they had been badly treated by the natives. In the afternoon the scouts captured a convoy of merchandise on its way from Metemneh to Merawee. The convoy consisted of a number of camels and donkeys, accompanied by four natives, who stated that they left Metemneh on the 1st of January, when a detachment of General Gordon's troops was still at Shendy. They estimated the Mahdi's force at Metemneh at about 2,000 men.

On Sunday Major Kitchener, Colonels Sawle and Bonham, Captain Dawson and two corporals of Hussars, while reconnoitring in the direction of the Abu-Halfa wells, met a small party of natives with camels and asses laden with grain. These they captured, and while returning with them to the camp they sighted on their right a large convoy of about seventy camels with fifty natives. Major Kitchener and his party at once galloped after them. On coming to close quarters with the natives half the latter cut away the loads from their camels and let them loose, while the other half halted, and forming in front of the camels showed fight. Major Kitchener's party observing this, galloped hard, shouting at the top of their voices. This scared both the camels and the rebels, and scattered them, thus enabling the British to capture nine camels laden with grain and flour. As Major Kitchener's party was small, and it was near sunset, they returned to camp with their spoil. At midnight a stronger party went out, and brought back eight camel loads of dates, one camel and some donkeys, but they did not sight any of the rebels. This captured convoy was bound for the Mahdi's camp.

A telegram from Korti on Jan. 8, p.m., says:—Reuter's correspondent arrived here this evening from Gakoul Wells, with despatches from the camp for Lord Wolseley. He left the camp at midday on Monday with two servants and a guide. On passing Abu Halfa wells he sighted some loose camels and two armed Arabs about a mile off. He reached Howeyatt Wells on Tuesday morning, and there found a number of women and children engaged in drawing water and guarded by two natives armed with swords and spears. On being addressed by Reuter's correspondent, the guards professed friendship for the English. After drawing water for his animals the natives placed the correspondent in the right direction, his guide having proved false. The country is open for about eighty miles from Korti towards Gakdul, but then becomes dangerous for small parties, as at that point the route is crossed by the roads to Merawi whence the Mahdi draws his supplies. Caravans, escorted by the rebels, are continually passing. The prisoners in camp persistently assert that the Mahdi's force will offer no serious resistance, the advance of General Stewart's brigade having already struck terror into the hearts of the Mahdi's followers.

THE *TIMES* AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Times* has more than once of late criticised the conduct of the Government with unwonted severity. In a remarkable leader which it published a few days before the mail left, it pointed out, *apropos* of the orders given to the Channel Squadron to proceed to sea, that in the present state of our foreign relations, an ostentatious movement of our naval forces, if it was not intended to lead up to and to support vigorous political action, must be censured as alarming and mischievous. Commenting next day on the explanation of the orders which the Admiralty had given, it remarked, that "acts of inadvertence,' to use a very mild phrase, which may be fairly described both as "indiscreet and inopportune," have been so frequently committed by Her Majesty's Ministers, in circumstances which ought to have conveyed the most emphatic warning, that there was no great risk in interpreting, as it did, what looked like vigorous, if not quite intelligible, action as meaning simply nothing at all. The article then proceeds:—

Through sheer absence of mind or miscalculation—if we accept the official apology in good faith, as, of course, we are bound to do—the Admiralty allowed a step to be taken which not only threw the chief naval arsenals into a ferment, but convulsed the Money Market and, for a few hours, heavily depressed the prices of stocks. If this had been the act of some Continental Governments it would not be necessary to look far afield for the reason of it. Happily, as yet, at all events, in this country responsible statesmen, to whatever party they may belong, are far above the suspicion of any connexion with Stock Exchange speculations. But when Mr. Chamberlain, in the dearth of decent or plausible excuses for what may still be called, by courtesy, the Egyptian policy of the Government, takes credit, in addressing his constituents at Birmingham, for resisting those who advocate energetic measures as inspired only by "financial greed," he would do well to consider that hostile criticism might pass a cruelly harsh judgment on conduct resulting in the depreciation of the property, it may be, of people who can ill afford to suffer loss, and in the gain of gamblers on the Bourse. It is difficult to speak too severely of the incompetence which renders such blundering as that perpetrated by the Admiralty possible, or the levity which tolerates it when, by an accident, it has been brought to light. With what sense of security can a thoughtful Englishman look upon the vast and complicated affairs of the Empire when he contemplates this new revelation of the capacity of its rulers? Yet Lord Northbrook, like his colleagues Lord Granville, Lord Derby, and Lord Kimberley, is a statesman of great experience and high character. What his wanting in these eminent persons we do not presume to specify. We only take leave to say that if the business of a marine-store dealer's shop were conducted on the same principles as those recently disclosed in the management of foreign affairs, of the Colonies, of India, and of the national defences, it would soon be landed in bankruptcy and disgrace. It is ridiculous for Mr. Chamberlain, of all men in the world, to try to frighten away the English people from the responsibilities of Empire by threatening them with the "blood tax" which oppresses France and Germany. Empire will abide with no people who are not prepared to defend it, and if the Imperial sceptre should ever pass away from England, many other things will go with it besides what Mr Chamberlain seems to think is principally at stake, the interests of Stock Exchange speculators.

In another article, on the Egyptian question, the *Times* says:—

It is necessary to speak plainly on this question, for our interests, not in Egypt alone, but through out the whole of the Imperial system, are suffering from a dangerous paralysis of will. If Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville and other leading members of the Cabinet are fatally crippled, for decision and action, by personal engagements, at a crisis so vital, they must be prepared—hard though the saying may be—to make way for others who are not similarly incapacitated for the most urgent duties of a Government. The Prime Minister is as strong as ever on the ground of his domestic policy, but it would be a grievous error to imagine that his majority in the House of Commons is, under existing conditions, bound to him by any rigorous obligations of allegiance on external questions. Last year the Ministry was repeatedly saved from discomfiture on the Egyptain Votes of Censure—when, on one occasion, the Ministerial majority fell as low as 28—by the prevailing desire amomg Liberals to maintain Mr. Gladstone in power until the Reform controversy was finally cleared out of the way. Now, the work is practically done; the Franchise Bill has become law; the Redistribution Bill will as certainly become law, without material modification, whatever party may be in office in the coming Session. Liberal members will be, to a great extent, released from influences which led them some months ago to vote against their convictions. Some recognize their political doom in the new order of things; others have to dea with new constituencies and unknown currents of opinion. Many will be reluctant to face a general election with the discredit of having supported, through thick and thin, a disastrous and ignoble policy, and many more will not be sorry to cast upon political opponents the perplexing task of devising a remedy for difficulties which have accumulated in an overwhelming mass. The enormous cost, for instance, of the Nile Expedition will be hard to justify even after a brilliant success, if the only result is to bring General Gordon back from Khartoum without making any permanent arrangement for the government of the Upper Nile and the security of Egypt on that side; and it would be satisfactory to Liberal candidates, looking to the impending contest in the autumn, to charge the increase of taxation, which will be needed to pay for the arrears of Lord Wolseley's magnificent bill, upon the Tories. We are inclined, therefore, to believe that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues may be mistaken if they imagine that further evasions and consequent disasters in their dealings with Egypt will be condoned, when Parliament reassembles, by a majority of the House of Commons. It would be more dignified and more profitable for them to anticipate the result by resignation, which would be justified, according to constitutional practice, if, as we doubt not is the case, there are divisions in the Cabinet, and which is, at all events, demanded in the interests of the country, if Ministers are unable to make up their minds and can do nothing but drift, after the manner of those who, as Mr. Gladstone must recollect, involved England in the Crimean War more than than thirty years ago.

THE COMING OF AGE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

REJOICINGS in celebration of the coming of age of Prince Albert Victor were very general throughout England on Thursday, Jan. 8. Before retiring on Wednesday night Prince Albert Victor received the affectionate congratulations of his parents and of many of his relatives. On Thursday morning the congratulations were renewed, and many complimentary surprises were prepared for the young Prince and for the Prince and Princess of Wales on meeting their guests at the breakfast-table. Congratulations from all quarters were received by telegragh very early, and flowed in in increasing numbers as the day advanced. Most of the guests who were to take part in the rejoicings had assembled in the house soon after eleven, awaiting arrival of the deputations who were expected to present addresses. The carriage containing a deputation from Norwich arrived at half-past eleven, and several others quickly followed, bearing deputations from King's Lynn and Cambridge. Upon reaching the hall the deputations were received in the west wing, and were afterwards conducted to the new ball-room, where in the meantime a deputation of tenants had assembled and were drawn up at the side. The room is a magnificent apartment decorated in white and gold, the walls being hung with trophies of antique arms. Shortly before twelve the royal party entered, the Prince and Princess of Wales leading the way. Prince Albert Victor followed, and then came the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Marquess of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Prince George of Wales and the young Princesses. There were also present, among others, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lord and Lady Suffield, and a large number of distinguished guests. The deputation from the tenantry was first received, and Mr. Sheringham read a congratulatory address and presented a silver-gilt salver for acceptance. Prince Albert Victor in reply expressed his heartfelt thanks for the kind wishes contained in the address, and said it would be impossible for him to set before himself a brighter example for imitation than that afforded by his parents. The Prince and Princess shook hands with the tenants, who then made way for the Norwich deputation. In addition to an address, the Mayor of Norwich begged his Royal Highnesses' acceptance of a massive ewer and salver. He also read an address especially drawn up for the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince of Wales, in replying, said that the Princess and himself received with great gratification their good wishes on their eldest son's attainment of his majority. He also wished to express their heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of the country for the universal good-will and neighbourly feeling they had experienced since they came there. Prince Albert Victor, in reply, said that part of the education his parents had bestowed upon him was acquired in visiting our fellow-citizens in most of the colonies. Whatever might be the future of this great empire, he was sure the Queen had no more loyal subjects than the English beyond the seas. The deputation from Lynn came next, and, after presenting the address and a fac-simile of King John's Cup, received a few kindly words of acknowledgment from the Prince. Two other presentations were made, an address from the Corporation of Cambridge, and an address from Lynn Grammar School scholars, who also presented an ink-stand and two candlesticks. The whole company, after a general shaking of hands, then went outside, where the school-children and labourers were drawn up. A procession was formed and filed past the royal party. At the same time salvoes of artillery were fired from the fort. After photographs had been taken, the deputations were entertained at luncheon.

Rejoicings were very general throughout the country. Church bells were rung in the large towns; distributions of food, clothing, and fuel were made to the poor, and dinners and balls were given by the mayors at night.

It is authoritatively stated that the Prince of Wales has no intention of asking for a parliamentary grant for Prince Albert Victor on the attainment of his majority.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

ALTHOUGH Russia has no direct interests of her own to serve in the West African Conference, her newspaper politicians, and chief among them the all powerful M. Katkoff of Moscow, are by no means backward in suggesting how she should profit by the scramble for Eastern and North Eastern Africa which it is said will inevitably follow the West African appropriations under the lead of Prince Bismarck. It is not to be supposed that these suggestions and views of the Russian newspapers in their present position, not even excepting the *Moscow Gazette*, are in any way entertained by M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs; but as it is never safe to assert how far newspaper advice in Russia may or may not influence the isolated minds who have to do with the direction of her Government, it is hardly safe to disregard it altogether, especially when appearing in the organ of M. Katkoff, who, although he may not have the least effect on the conduct of Russia's external policy, is now known for certain to have enormous and often decisive influence on the course of her home affairs. Apart from Egypt, M. Katkoff, acting upon the initiative of his correspondent at the Berlin Conference, has decided that Russia's legitimate sphere of action in Africa is Abyssinia, and several very powerful articles have lately appeared in the *Moscow Gazette* urging in effect a Russian protectorate over Abyssinia under the pretext of religious affinity, and in general the solution of the Red Sea question from a Russian point of view. While many are of opinion that Central Asia is still the only point where Russia can equalize her balance with England for British predominance in Egypt or elsewhere, M. Katkoff's organ is convinced that Russia has every motive and likewise the power to checkmate England on her way to India on the Abyssinia coast line which is to be restored to King John and his heirs.

In the last number of the *Moscow Gazette* M. Katkoff's Berlin correspondent, who appears to be very well informed, has again returned to the subject at great length:—

"Any change in the *status quo*, wherever it may occur, is sure to make itself generally felt, and corresponding measures on our part are necessary to restore the equilibrium as far as Russia is concerned. Thus the present Conference, accompanied by the reinforcement of most of the European Powers in Africa, and the consequent change of relations between them, must in a great measure alter Russia's position, unless the proper means are taken to strengthen it in a corresponding degree. From this point of view we can heartily congratulate ourselves on the energetic demands of our representative in Egypt, calculated as they are to restore to Russia her rightful share of influence in that country. This step was all the more timely and necessary, inasmuch as the first question appointed to take its turn after that of Western Africa is disposed of is the question of Egypt in all its bearings. In the same way that the question of the Congo, with its accretion of the Niger, and other minor matters gradually developed into the West African question, so will the Egyptian difficulty infallibly become complicated with the Soudan, Suez, and, in general, the Red Sea questions, and thus grow into the East, African question. The beginning of the solution of this question will probably coincide with the application of the third point in the resolutions of the present Conference concerning the rights of occupying unclaimed territory. All the European Powers possessing any naval force are preparing for this 'application' by the despatch of squadrons, scientific and commercial expeditions, missionaries and agents of every sort, and finally by 'preliminary occupation.' As long as these 'preliminary' and final occupations of territory were confined to Western Africa it was sufficient for us to take note of them; but now that they have pretty well come to an end in that part of the Continent we may look forward to new operations of the same kind on the eastern coasts; and here a distinction must be made. The Continent of Africa generally is not convenient or favourable ground for the enforcement there of Russian dominion or the introduction of Russian trade; but we cannot afford to neglect the route from Europe into Asia along the north-eastern shores of Africa. The English, with ill-becoming pride, despite the diplomatic defeats which they are daily suffering, continue to call this route 'the great road of the British Empire.' It is time we understood that the Red Sea, with its entrances, is the great road from our Black Sea to our Pacific possessions, and that it is not a whit less important for us than it is for England that this road should be kept open. This has apparently been much better understood abroad, and astonishment has long been expressed that we took no steps to guard an interest of such vital importance to Russia. In harmony with this opinion, our diplomatic agent from Cairo has been greeted here in all friendly circles as the appearance of Russia's political consciousness. The regeneration of our glorious Black Sea fleet is regarded as a sign that Russia is seriously intent on fostering also her interests at sea. It would certainly be absurd to develop a fleet to any great extent for coast defence alone without any issue to the open sea, and without communication with other coast possessions of the Empire. Egypt, therefore, is of the utmost importance to us as the coun ry commanding the entrance to the Red Sea, which, equally with the exit from it, must certainly be placed in the hands of a neutral Power, or of one under the protection of Russia conjointly with other interested great Powers.

"This logical necessity points to Abyssinia as the natural and legal guardian of the exit from the Red Sea, as Egypt is, in fact, the protector of its entrance. Most organs of the European Press attach the greatest importance to Abyssinia as a factor in the Red Sea and East African questions, and recognize in the spiritual bond uniting her with Russia the most favourable condition for extricating Abyssinia from her moral isolation and introducing her into the circle of civilized countries. Several English papers, and among them *The Times*, form an exception to this opinion; but they cannot deny Abyssinia's sympathy with Russia and her efforts to enter into relations with us. The German Press, and especially the *Reichsbote*, have regarded the subject from a much more sympathetic and serious point of view. The latter-named journal, representing the Conservative and Government circles of Berlin, has even expressed its approval of Abyssinia being placed under a Russian protectorate.

"This wish of the German organ will hardly have much chance of being listened to in Russia, where there is at present no disposition to undertake fresh obligations in countries unconnected with our own territory; but the fact testifies to the confidence in Russia entertained in the most important and respectable spheres of German society. At the same time it could only be in the interests of all sides if Russia took in hand the solution of the Red Sea question. It would be a worthy and grateful task for Russian diplomacy to undertake to pacify and harmonize the conflicting interests in this quarter by obtaining recognition of the natural and historical right of Abyssinia to its own coast, a coast which she would still possess to-day if her rise and consolidation had not been checked and interrupted by one of those usual expeditions of England that turn everything to wreck and rain. I have had many opportunities here of discussing the idea of Abyssinia as the guardian of the Red Sea with politicians and diplomats, and even with members of the West African Conference; and although their remarks, of course, bore the character of only personal views, I gained the impression that the idea was generally regarded as practicable, and even not altogether disagreeable to many of those whose Governments have already occupied points on the Abyssinian coast line.

"But whatever reception this idea may eventually obtain, we must not forget what Russian interests demand. It is necessary for us to have a station on the Red Sea and a consulate at one of the points on the coast, with which communication with the Abyssinian capital will be easy. At the present moment all the Powers are bent upon similar acquisitions without having a hundredth part of the motive which we possess to induce them to take such a step. Italy, for instance, has already occupied a point here without apparently having the least commercial or political connexion with the Red Sea, but it is only to be hoped that the occupation is merely a temporary one.

"There is another service which Russia could easily render Abyssinia. The clergy of this country are headed by a patriarch receiving his consecration from Alexander the Patriarch of the Copts, who is a subject of the Khedive, and often acts in the interests of a Mahomedan Government. This dependence, explainable by history, but unjustifiable in the present situation of affairs, has lately been the source of much discontent in Abyssinia. In the Abyssinian Church itself there is also some aspiration and tendency towards the revision of religious books and the purification of religious forms, and it has often been proposed to send young priests to Greece or to Russia.

"In conclusion, should the Government or any private society think of sending a small scientific expedition to Abyssinia, I beg to add that there are persons in Russia who have been preparing themselves for years past for researches in that country, and who also have some command of the languages on use there."

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

A TELEGRAM received at the French War Office states that General Négrier on Jan. 3 routed 6,000 Chinese east of Chu. No details are given. The Marseilles correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from correspondence from China that energetic warlike preparations are being made by the Chinese. Imperial Commissioners are appointed to positions where none existed before. Recruits and war materials are being sent to Formosa and elsewhere. New forts are being built, old ones strengthened, and guns mounted where there were none previously. Enlisting is going on everywhere. The Chinese offer a thousand dollars per month to foreign officers taking service in their fleet. Numerous torpedoes are awaited from Shanghai. There are many complaints from Tong-king, where the greatest administrative disorder reigns prejudicial to the health of the military. Cases full of useful things sent there by the organizers of a subscription for the sick and wounded soldiers lie on the quays at Haiphong, spoiled by the rain and forgotten. Another instance of negligence is that some new guns of 24 calibre, called *pièces d'expérience*, were sent from Toulon with shell and shot, however, of 32 calibre.

Writing on the 18th of December, the Hongkong correspondent of the *Times* gives a most discouraging account of the position of the French in Tong-king:—

There is an entire standstill in Formosa and Tong-king. A raw Scotch mist prevails at Keelung. The sickness there is very great, and batches of men are sent away by every steamer; four officers and fifty-seven men having left in the last Messageries steamer. The officers and men in the ships here are heartily sick of the whole business. General Brière de Lisle holds several posts in the delta, while General Négrier is entrenched on a line close to the delta; and neither can move. The delta is in a very disordered condition. General Brière de Lisle has no troops to send to further posts. His 18,000 soldiers are reduced through the departure of time-expired men and the sick to 11,000, and of these a great number are non-effectives. The weather is now good, yet their health is bad. The fogs and mists will set in in February. There is every prospect that the Tong-king operations may continue for years, causing a continual drain on France. Even if a treaty be signed there is no hope of a permanent peace unless a neutral zone be granted. The Chinese believe firmly that the protracted war, if it costs China much, costs France more, and will eventually prove the ruin of the latter.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA.

A RECENT number of M. Aksakoff's *Russ* contains a very remarkable letter from the pen of a well-known Russian officer and expert in Central Asian affairs, demonstrating the necessity for the acquisition of India by Russia. It is signed with the initials "N. S.," which are generally believed, on internal evidence, to stand for the name of General Soboleff, whose writings have often been referred to by English-writing authors, especially by Schuyler in his work, on Turkestan. Since General Skobeleff's opinions were disclosed, nothing so strongly put and so significant in every way has appeared on this subject in the Russian Press. It is very long, and abounds in discursive passages, with outbursts of patriotic fervour; the writer calling upon the Russians to assert themselves against their European detractors, against those who call Russia weak, barbarous, and disordered. He proceeds thus:—

"The Black Sea is a Russian sea, with its outer door kept widely open that Russia's enemies may attack her rich possessions in the south. Russia strives to obtain possession of this door of the Bosphorus only in order to keep it closed against her foes. This has been the aim of some of her Emperors. It is, moreover, the desire of the Russian people, and by the help of its stubborn will the end must eventually be achieved. This is admitted on all sides, and therefore it is only a question of means. Hitherto Russia has gone full tilt against all obstacles, and has constantly directed her attacks on Turkey. In so doing she found England a strong and dangerous competitor in the way, and several costly wars only left our rich territories of the south open and exposed to danger as before. Until we compel England by force of circumstances to see that it is more profitable for her to be Russia's friend than her foe, we shall only pursue our efforts amid seas of blood and with financial ruin staring us in the face. The direct road, therefore, is too difficult and dangerous; we must take another path.

"We can only defeat the enemy by striking at his very heart, which in the case of England means India. It is just as sure as that two and two make four that a campaign in India would cost five times less than the expense of the last war against Turkey, besides which it would take place in Asia, where neither Austria nor Germany would move a finger, and this is a very important consideration. And while England dares us to enter the Bhosphorus are we to renounce all action against her in Asia? Are we to be insulted in the Crimea and at Berlin with impunity. No; it is time to recognize our true aims and the proper means of pursuing them. We are firmly convinced that the surest means of obtaining the northern part of the Bosphorus is to threaten English dominion in India. M. Makoff says that Russia's advance into Central Asia is weakening her, and brings no good. It certainly costs much money, but the sacrifice will one day be repaid a hundredfold. If in 1853 we had occupied our Central Asian position even of 1874 there would have been no Crimean war; and had it not been for our strength in Turkistan in 1878 England would never have stood by with folded arms during our last struggle with Turkey. Probably we should have had another Crimean war, but with Austria in the place of France.

"'We know that at that time Lord Beaconsfield attempted to form a coalition against us of England, India, Afghanistan, and Persia. One of the aims of the alliance was to have been the formation of a Turcoman kingdom, hostile to Russia, with its centre at Merv. This was before the Turkish campaign of 1876, in which year a detailed plan of war with Russia was drawn up in England. Thirty thousand men were to be sent into the Black Sea, 15,000 more European troops, and 45,000 Sepoys were to be despatched from India to Bagdad, and 100,000 Turkish Irregulars and 95,000 Kurds in Armenia were to be officered by Englishmen. But the Ameer of Afghanistan refused his co-operation, and stood openly on the side of Russia. On January 19, 1876, the Ameer wrote as follows to the Turkish Sultan:—

"'I am well aware that your Majesty does not approve of what I wrote in my last letter—that English friendship is nothing but words written upon ice. But now your Majesty will be able to convince yourself by experience how little you can count upon their friendship, and you will see that the English always leave their friends in distress, to the will of fate. . . . . I consider it my duty to beg your Majesty to discard all alliances with England, and to enter into an understanding with Russia.'

"We should not forget that this was simply the effect of our power in Central Asia. Our latest acquisition of 'mud,' as M. Makoff calls it, in the Transcaspian, and our close proximity to Herat and Balkh, will probably be of enormous advantage to us in the very near future. We already occupy a threatening position on the confines of Afghanistan. We are strong there, and should have the determination to recognize the fact. The English are a practical people, and when they understand that we are not going to play the coward, and are not afraid of their threats being put into execution, they will soon talk in another strain and come to terms. The possibility of an invasion of India is a source of great agitation in England, and well may it be so, for whoever deals England a blow there sounds her death-knell. England's immense trade in the East is entirely dependent on her possession of Hindoostan. There is scarcely a well-to-do English family or commercial firm that is not more or less dependent upon Indian trade or occupation in the Indian service.

"The army of England is many times less than those of the Continental Powers, and to make up for this she has developed a gigantic fleet, on the strength of which alone she continues to have an important voice in European affairs. Her policy and that of her statesmen is purely one of calculation and profit, and she sticks at nothing when her interests are at stake. She commits the most inhuman crimes, and never hesitates to outrage every hamanitarian principle in order to pursue her interested aims, although she continues to wear the mask of a friend of humanity. She was on the side of slavery in the American Civil War; she helped Turkey to keep the Eastern Christians under oppression; and she has to-day brought Ireland to the verge of ruin. The entire attention of British statesmen has always been directed towards creating disquiet and trouble among the Continental Powers, for the sake of the material advantages to be reaped from quarrels among them.

"But everything has its end. England is a second Carthage, who thinks she is called upon to stand at the head of the world. The same causes that destroyed ancient Carthage, will also bring down the British Empire, and abase the boundless pride and conceit of the English nation. More than 250 millions of souls are simply English slaves. All England's possessions are merely held for what she can get out of them. Every vestige of justice and magnanimity has disappeared from the English administration in India, as English authors themselves have shown; and while English newspapers make a stupid fuss about one Russian peasant having been flogged by his village judges, we learn that in 1877 no less than 7,000 persons were punished with the whip in India. 'Justice in India,' says one writer, 'is a farce.' As to how an invasion of India is to be accomplished, we leave the English to find out our plans. There is no necessity to detail them here.

"We do not want India for itself, but what we want and intend to have is the Bosphorus. If England will really become our friend and will not oppose us there, we will even support her rule in India. But we know that the English, who are a cunning and sly people, will not believe us. They will say that, once on the Bosphorus, Russia would threaten India also from that point.

"As to the difficulty of a campaign in India, is it not plain that in the present conditions of Central Asia, and in view of our favourable position there, a Russian expedition would be far less difficult than those of Semiramis, Sesostris, Alexander the Great, Ghengiz Khan, Tamerlane, Nadir Shah, and others? And what if we enter India and proclaim a liberation of the natives from the English yoke, leaving them their independence when the English have been routed? Should we not have millions of Indians at once on our side? It has already been asserted by a native authority that our friends in India, whenever we undertake such a task, will be as numerous as the stars in heaven. Let Englishmen think over this. Let them decide whether they will have us or the Germans for friends.

"We have now gone far beyond Geok Tepe. Merv is ours. The Tekkes and Saryks are subjects of the White Czar. We are now nearer to Herat than St. Petersburg is to Narva, and if we are wise in the question of settling the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, and have the courage to declare to England that we are the real rulers of Central Asia, and will not hesitate to expel any one who treads on our toes there, you may rely upon it that the English will be disconcerted and confused. In the meantime, we will go on making our clay pots in Central Asia. After clay will come the period of bronze, and with God's help we shall eventually reach the age of gold."

M. Aksakoff, the editor of the *Russ*, apologizes for publishing his friend Soboleff's letter, and says that he could not refrain from giving the public the benefit of such a valuable opinion on so important a subject. General Soboleff also observes that he had no power to restrain himself from communicating his thoughts on Central Asian Politics, over which he has meditated for the last 18 years. Certainly he could not have chosen a more inopportune moment for inditing them, nor M. Asakoff for putting them in print. With an Anglo-Russian Commission approaching the Afghan frontiers, and friendly negotiations proceeding between the two Governments, the appearance of this tirade against England is not calculated to help forward an amicable settlement of the present Anglo-Russian business in Central Asia. There is one consolation and that is, the certainty that M. de Giers will regret as much as anybody the expression of such bitter sentiments and such malignant and exaggerated opinions, which in no way accord with his well-known friendly and conciliatory policy.

MR. FORSTER ON GERMAN ANNEXATIONS AND ENGLISH POLICY.

THE Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the papers:—

Sir,—There is no lack of expression of public opinion on the recent German annexations, but is there not some danger that, in the multitude of comments and regrets at what has happened, what ought now to be done may be forgotten or ignored? Whether, or how far, the Government is to blame for not anticipating Germany in Northern New Guinea, or new Britain, or Angra Pequena, is a question which will keep till the House meets, and which it would not be fair to prejudge before we have heard what Lord Derby and Lord Granville have to say. But Prince Bismarck will not refrain from acting because Parliament is not sitting, and I most earnestly hope that our Government is now fully taking into account the new fact with which they have to deal—namely, the determination of Germany not only to form colonies, but to take possession of territories before such colonies are formed.

This much is clear, that this determination must be a fact new both to the Colonial Office and to the Foreign Office; and to my mind the real and urgent question is this, Where, in these changed circumstances, ought we to be beforehand? or, to speak plainly, Where, on what islands, at what stations, without loss of time, ought the British flag to be hoisted? It may be, and I doubt not it will be, said, How can this new fact harm us? Have we not colonies enough and resposibilities enough? Shall Englishmen grudge Germans their share in the extension of civilization? Certainly not; I welcome German colonisers. I believe that they will benefit the world; and, indeed wherever Germany or any foreign Power has an immediate intention of founding a colony or forming a settlement and we have not, it would in almost every case be an unworthy, dog-in-the-manger policy on our part to attempt to interfere. But when there is reason to believe that a foreign settlement, German or other, would be a danger to a British colony, or that a foreign flag would be hoisted mainly to prevent the further extension or to hamper the growth of our colonies, surely in those cases it is the duty of our Ministers to take counsel with the Ministers of the colonies; and if they agree together that the interests of the empire require that British sovereignty be asserted, then to assert it without delay. It must not be supposed that I disregard native rights, or advocate the conquest of native tribes. Thanks to the lessons of our long colonial experiences we have learnt, at least as fully as any other nation, that justice and humanity are good policy in dealing with savages, or with communities less civilized than ourselves, and that injustice and cruelty meet with their certain punishment. All that I urge is that the Queen's Ministers should not let the Queen's subjects be unfairly blocked out.

Let us not forget that the future of Australasia rests with the men of our race. Australians and New Zealanders will form great and powerful commonwealths. No mistake that we at home can make can prevent this. From what they already are, we can imagine what they will become; but their difficulties in the future may be greatly increased if, for want of forecast or energy on our part, they be deprived of their heritage. Let us then, even now, strive so to deal with this crisis as to make them feel that they do not lose but gain by being our fellow-countrymen; for, depend upon it, the time will come when we shall want their aid fully as much as they can now want ours. I trust and believe that it is not too late. There is much irritation, not unnatural, at apparent neglect; but, as regards New Guinea, after all, the limits of our Protectorate are, I suppose, not yet defined; the Germans are not on its Australian side, and there are other islands nearer to our colonies, the possession of which would be of more importance, and the loss of which would be a greater danger. Surely it is still possible for English and colonial statesmen, and for the leaders and exponents of public opinion, both at home and in the colonies, so to use these colonial intentions and aspirations of Germany as to strengthen the ties between Australia and England. Surely our Ministers will let the Ministers of the colonies know that in dealing with Germany in this matter they consider colonial to be Imperial interests, and will on the one hand ask them to frankly state what fresh Imperial responsibilities they think should be incurred; and, on the other hand, will as frankly ask them to state what share of the burden of these responsibilities they are prepared to bear. There is much talk and much thought nowadays about Imperial Federation—the permanent union of England with her colonies. Let me say to those who, like myself, care more about the attainment of this aim than about almost any other political object, that there will be practical federation, at any rate between England and Australia and New Zealand, if the foreign policy of England towards Germany in this colonial matter be decided by agreement between the Home Government and Australian Governments, upon conditions of mutual defence and common responsibility; and on the other hand, that there will be little hope of permanent union if we in England decide such a question as this regardless of colonial feeling or colonial interests. The above remarks relate only to Germany; there is a rumour that France is on the point of annexing the New Hebrides, for the purpose of forming another convict colony. This I cannot believe. I expect that within a few days, perhaps while I am writing, there will be an official announcement that this rumour is unfounded.

Let me, before I conclude, say one world about South Africa. It was good news that our flag was hoisted on the coast of Zululand. If Sir Henry Bulwer acted under orders from our Government I am grateful to them for their promptness and energy; and if he ventured to act on his own resposibility, I am most grateful to him. A German settlement in Zululand would greatly increase the difficulties we have brought upon ourselves—first by the conquest of the Zulus, and then by our refusal to acknowledge the responsibilities we thereby incurred, but we have also difficulties with the Transvaal Boers, and they will be greatly increased if Germany obtains possession of any part of the coast north of Zululand, which would give her control over the outlet from the Transvaal to the sea. This is so evident that we cannot suppose that a practical statesman like Prince Bismarck would complain against our Ministry, or consider it an unfriendly act if they guard against such a contingency.—I am, Sir, your obiedient servant,

W. E. FORSTER.

Burley-in-Wharfedale, Jan. 1, 1885.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 6th January, 1885.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Capts to be Majors, by Bt under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 19th March, 1883:—F Baldwin, A E Sparshott, J A R McKechnie, and F M Eden.

Admiralty, 7th January, 1885.

Asst-Paymr H Howell has been promoted to rank of Paymr in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, Jan. 9.

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th January, 1885.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col R T Hamond (late Madras) has retired upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Col, dated 10th December, 1884.

Lieut-Col P B Raikes (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Col, dated 13th December, 1884.

The undermentioned Officers have been placed upon the Seconded List whilst going through the long course of instruction in Gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Capt H P Willoughby, Capt W G de Jersey, Capt E A Smith, Capt H P Hickman, Capt S M Rogers, Capt A C Daniell, Lieut H R Rogers, Lieut H Chance, Lieut A R Stuart, Lieut G R T Rundle, Lieut S W Lane, and Lieut G D Baker.

The undermentioned Officers, from the Seconded List, to be Capts:—Capt A G S Wade, Capt S Watson, Capt J Temple, Capt W F Cleeve, Capt A C Bailward, Capt W E Blewitt.

The undermentioned Officers from the Seconded List to be Lieut:—Lieut K J W Murchison, Lieut J T Johnston, Lieut F E Sinclair, Lieut M F Fegen.

The notification in the *Gazette*, dated 16th May, 1882, promoting Major and B Lieut-Col E T Hume (late Bengal), to be Lieut-Col, vice G B Traill (late Bengal), placed upon half-pay, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—Major and B Lieut-Col E T Hume (late Bengal) to be Lieut-Col, vice G B Traill (late Bengal,) placed on the Seconded List, on appointment to the Staff.

The absorptions of the undermentioned Officers from the Seconded List are antedated as follows:—Major W S Langley, 31st Oct, 1884. Major and B Lieut Col G T Pretyman, 4th Nov 1884.

Lieut A Crawford to be Lieut on the Seconded List, for employment with the Egyptain Army.

The second Christian name of Lieut Iago is William, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 19th Dec 1884.

Royal Engineers, Major Ed N Peters to be Lieut-Col vice P G L Smith, placed on half-pay.

Major J H Crowdy to be Lieut Col vice Col J M H Maitland, C B placed upon the Supnmy List.

The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 8th Jan 1885:—J C Campbell, H Finnis, J A Ferrier, J D Fullerton, C R Hoskyn, E C Spilsbury, P B Baldwin, T J Jones, W D Conner, R V Phillpotts, W D Lindley, E H Bethell, F W T Attree, M H P R Sankey, the Hon M G Talbot, A L Mein, F N Maude, S A E Hickson, G C P Onslow, W F H Stafford, E A Waller, A H Kenney, R A Wahab, W A E St. Clair, G A Tower, C V Wingfield-Stratford, E S E Childers, C Maxwell, W Coles, L B Friend, G E Shute, F R Hannay, H de Haga Haig, C Penrose, Hickson, J G Day, G M Porter, H J W Jerome, and G K Scott-Moncrieff.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

BAR SILVER is again ⅛d. per oz. lower, yesterday's price in London being 49⅜d., and in sympathy with this Rupee Paper has declined ¼. Consols, however, have advanced ⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is again quoted at 103¼.

In Produce the movements are a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Linseed and Poppyseed, and a like decline in Rapeseed. Wheat is dull, and lower in Liverpool by 1d. per cental in No. 1, and 2d. in No. 2, Soft White.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was dull generally, but steady for Surats, of which the day's sales were 1,500 out of a total of 7,000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. lower in distant, and 3-64d. in near, positions. In New York ready cotton is quoted 1-16 cent., futures 12 points lower. The decline may be owing to heavy arrivals at the interior towns, but the receipts at the ports, although larger than for some days past, are by no means heavy. The comparison to date is as follows :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	13,000	17,000	30,000
Four days' do.	34,000	54,000	85,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,056,000	3,892,000	4,237,000

A decidedly quieter feeling has been apparent here to-day, and for future delivery cotton is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower per candy. There is still, however, a fair amount of ready buying going on in Bengals and Oomras to complete January shipments, and prices of the former are maintained on a level far above the intrinsic value of the cotton, owing to short supplies. We now quote new crop :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	Rs. 167	Rs. 177	Rs. 186
Omras "	198	203	211
Broach, March	227	..	..
Dhollera, April	199	204	212

WHEAT is in full supply, and with a most limited home demand is rather pressed for sale. Ready White Pessy is offering at Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24, but forward dealers are still holding for previous rates.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are distinctly weaker in tone, both ready and forward. For Liverpool 25s. is the rate for measurement, and 23s. 9d. is asked for wheat. For February loading the rate for open charter is nominally 28s. 9d., but further forward 26s. 3d. is the general quotation, and a steamer is said to have been fixed for Marseilles, March loading, at 25s. Calcutta rates for Jute and Linseed are quoted at 2s. 6d. down.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are firm, but not specially active, and in the shape of indents there is little new business at the moment. Coals still tend upwards, outward freights being reported 1s. per per ton higher.

MONEY may be called firmer, inasmuch as the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount has been advanced 1 per cent., to 5 per cent. per annum. The outside market, however, will not be materially affected by the movement, as it has been quite counted upon, owing to Calcutta.

EXCHANGE opened very weak with a decline of 1-32d., consequent on the fall in Silver. Calcutta, however, came fairly steady, and with rather more ready bills offering here, owing to the completion of January shipments, a somewhat firmer tone became apparent later in the day. The result of to-day's Council biddings will, as usual, guide the market afresh from to-morrow, the idea here to-day being that 1s. 7d. per rupee will receive in full. Silver, if anything, lays down a shade cheaper. We quote now for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7d. per rupee:
Do Telegraphic ....1s. 6 15-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight........1s. 7 5-16d. to 11-32d "
Francs " " 2·01 ½ to ¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and declining. From Calcutta quotations come ¼ lower, and the advance in the Bank of Bombay rate, in addition, encourages speculative selling for the fall. Closing rates are Rs. 98 for Fours and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half, the latter nominal.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills continue weak, and in many cases are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading have taken an upward turn, being quoted at Rs. 4,175 for old and Rs. 840 for new shares. Press companies continue easy. Prince of Wales are down to Rs. 560.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Herat, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Whitehill, will sail to-day for Sandhead in ballast.

THE barque Slangevecht, 393 tons, Captain J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Poore in ballast.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with 130 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a genera cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, 1,449 tons, Captain J. Hart, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Miss Hardy, and three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Assam (s)	Cole	Venice, Jan. 1.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Jan. 27
	Sorrento (s)	.....	Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool, &c.
	Telegraph	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Arcot (s)	Hart	Calcutta, &c.
	Slahgevecht	Baker	Poore.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained port-clearance yesterday :—

The ship Herat, Whitehill, to Sandhead, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Augerton, to Liverpool.
" Oorun, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Sirdhana (s) ....Livingstone. Bombay, Jan. 13.
Chanda (s) ....Russell ..... Bombay, Dec. 31.
24 Thisbe (s) ....Bechtinger.. Trieste, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.—Steamers India and Japan. Ships Pegasus and Breadalbane. Schooner Anneke.
Jan. 24.—Steamers Khandalla, Mahratta, Maharaja, Indus and Clan Gordon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Cormorant (s) .... Calcutta.
Clan Macintosh (s).. ...... Liverpool.
Relis .... Newcastle.
25 Avocet (s) .... London.
India (s) .... Calcutta.
26 M. Menatchy (s) .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
23 Englenshire (s) .... Moulmein.
Goa (s) .... Bombay.
24 Cormorant (s) .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Deane, Captain, Liverpool, on duty.

JANUARY 27.

Ducat, Lieut., Poona Horse, on duty, from Quetta.
Bittiscombe, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Quetta.
Luckhardt, Col., Comt, Dept., on duty, from Belgaum.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bombay Transport Dept., on leave, from Kurrachee.

JANUARY 28.

Addison, Surg., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Luckhardt, Colonel, Comt, Dept., on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 28.

Cave, Lieutenant, 17th Bombay N. I., to join, to Quetta.
Couper, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, to join, to Meerut.
Cameron, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Agra.
Reid, Surgeon, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 29.

Those who have entered for the Wimbledon meeting are requested to fix on three days during February next, so as to practise at Coorla as a team. The conditions can be seen at Head-quarters.

The usual Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, the 3rd February next. All members are requested to attend.

B. Company will commence class firing on Friday next, the 30th inst.

Members are reminded that class firing will cease on the 31st March next. It is therefore requested that all members will do their uttermost to complete class firing without delay.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—at the British Consulate, Shanghai, the wife of Thomas Lowndes Bullock, H B M Consular Service, China, of a daughter.

CHEETHAM—December 27, at Southsea, the wife of Captain Charles J Cheetham, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.

D'ARCY–IRVINE—January 1, at Bungalow, Irvinestown, county Fermanagh, the wife of Charles Cockburn D'Arcy-Irvine, Esq, of a son.

LOW—January 4, at 45, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of Herbert E. Low, Esq. of Sydney, N S W, prematurely, of a son.

MOTION—January 6, at 6, Filey-road, Stamford-hill, N, the wife of Andrew Motion, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BULLER–SWINBURNE—December 30, at St Mary's Brighton, by the Rev J Swinburne, assisted by the Rev S Swinburne (father and brother of the bride), Herbert Mayne Buller, younger son of Frederick Pole Buller, Esq, late B C S, to Edith Rosa, younger daughter of the Rev J Swinburne, late Vicar of Christ Church, Enfield.

BAYARD–BEAMAN—January 1, at St Mark's Hamilton-terrace, by the Rev Canon Duckworth, D D Robert Valentine Campbell Bayard B A Cantab younger son of late John Campbell Bayard, Esq, J P Gwernydd Manafon Montgomeryshire, to Kate Julia, youn er daughter of the late George Hulme Beaman, Esq, M R C S.

COX–PECK—December 31, at St Paul's, Clifton, by the Rev G H D Jones, William Alexander Cox, of Tirhut, to Mary Emmelina (Lina), daughter of the late W B Peck, of Clifton.

DOUGLAS–ROBERTS—December 31, at St Luke's Church, Weaste, by the Rev E Carter, James Douglas, Indian Public Works Department, son of W Douglas, Esq. New Ross, Ireland, to Jessie, daughter of Richard Roberts Esq, Manchester.

DYETT–BIRD—January 2, at St Botolph's, West Worthing, Walter Henry Ross Dyett, only son of Captain Walter N Dyett, to May Constance Kate, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Henry Lewis Bird, Bengal Army.

GREENWOOD–WINNIETT—December 31, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev Henry White, M A, Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev F A Bright, Charles Greenwood, of Serjeants'-inn, Temple, and Thames Ditton, Surrey, to Florence, daughter of the late Augustus Wolseley Winniett, Esq, 68th Bengal Native Infantry.

HORSLEY–INGLIS—December 29, at the Pro-Cathedral Broughton-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev Father Whyte, SJ, Reginald Ernest Horsley, youngest son of Charles Henry Horsley, Esq, of Sydney, N S W, late Lieutenant 52nd Madras Native Infantry, to Mary, only child of the late William Inglis, Esq, of Kirkmay and Sypsies, Crail, Fifeshire.

LEVICK–GARRAWAY—At Vienna, at the Chapel of the British Embassy, by the Rev George Liddell Johnston, Oliver Kenny Levick, of Alexandria, Egypt, youngest son of the late Captain John Levick, H B M 59th, to Margaret Elizabeth Garraway, second daughter of the late George Garraway, Esq.

MALDEN–KARNEY—January 1, at St Peter's, Belsize-square, by the Rev Townsend Storrs, M A (uncle of the bride), and the Rev Charles R Dawes, M A (her brother-in-law), the Rev Charles Herbert Malden, M A, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, eldest son of the Rev Clifford Malden, M A, Rector of St Lawrence, Isle of Wight, to Margaret Alice, second daughter of the Rev Gilbert Karney, M A, incumbent of St John's Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

MATSON–ALDRIDGE—January 7, at Hove Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev W R Nightingale, Curate of Holy Trinity, assisted by the Rev E Ker Grey, L L D, Incumbent of St Michael and All Angels,' Kensington, Charles George Matson, Lieut Royal Marines L I, only son of George Matson, Esq, of Auckland, New Zealand, to Nellie, only daughter of the late George Collins, Esq, of Calcutta, and widow of the late E E Aldridge, Esq.

ROBERT–LARKEN—January 6, the Feast of the Epiphany, at St Mary's Shortland, Kent, by the Hon and Rev Evelyn Monson, assisted by the Rev H F Wolley, the Vicar, Francis Robert, second son of Francis C Miers Esq, of Beckedham, Kent, and formerly of Rio de Janeiro, to Florence Ursula, elder daughter of the late Thomas Lancaster Larken, Esq, of China.

SKINNER–WHITESIDE—November 25, at St. Patrick's Church, Kurrachee, Bruce Morland Skinner, the eldest son of the late Charles Bruce Skinner, Bengal Civil Service, to Monica, the youngest daughter of the late Henry Whiteside, of the Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall.

WOOD–DEELEY—November 1, at St Phillip's Kensington, by the Rev Allan Thomas Edwards, Edward Hind Wood, youngest son of the late W Clayton Wood, of Calcutta, to Kate Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thomas Deeley, of Vauxhall.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—January 7, at Scarborough, Mabel Harriett, eldest and last surviving child of the late Neil Benjamin Baillie, Esq, Surgeon-Major of the Bengal Army, and niece of the Misses Baillie, of 17, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington in the 19th year of her age.

CARTER-SMITH—December 30, at Belmont, Hastings Sussex, the Rev. Henry John Carter-Smith, M.A., for 28 years Vicar of St. Andrew's, Haverstock-hill, London, deeply mourned.

GORDON—December 28, at the Roundwood, Rushmere, Ipswich, George James Gordon, Major 12th Suffolk Regiment.

LYE—December 26, very suddenly. Lieutenant-Colonel C Leigh Lye, of Brae Side, Ramsgate, late of H M's 28th Bombay N I, and second son of the late Rear-Admiral W J Lye.

MORTON—December 28, at his residence The Coed Stroud Gloucestershire, George Edward Morton, M D, Inspector-General H M's Indian Medical Service (retired).

POWER—January 6, at 2, Leinster-square Bayswater, W James William Power late of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late General Sir William Greenshields Power, K C B, K H, &c, Royal Artillery.

SENTIS—December 21, at his residence in Paris, Monsieur Louis Sentis, late Consul General for France at Calcutta and Sydney, aged 82 years.

TEMPLER,—January, 4, at her residence, Arundel House, Brighton, Sarah, widow of S. Thurston, Esq., and formerly widow of Capt. Henry Templer.

ADEN.

BIRTH.

HEADLAM—December 22, at Steamer Point, Aden, the wife of Mr Arthur Slade Headlam, P W D Accounts, of a son.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S SPECTACLES.

MR. C. E. AITKEN, Sub-Editor, *Pioneer*, says :—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used Mr. Lazarus's spectacles for three years, and have had more satisfaction in them than in any I previously tried, not only have I found them as clear and strong as any others, but having been carefully selected by Mr. Lazarus himself, they seem to have been exactly adapted to my sight, and I have been able to wear them for hours at a time without the least feeling of weariness or discomfort."

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AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on he two years system
Plain square Piano...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... " 36 " " or " 82
Semi-grand, on three legs " 66 " " or " 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

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No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

THE telegram announcing that Sir Herbert Stewart's force has taken Metammeh will allay the anxiety which was caused by the absence of any information regarding the column subsequent to the victory of Abuklea. That the anxiety felt was not unnatural is shown by the unusual step which Lord Wolseley took to explain why no despatch had been received from General Stewart. At length, however, we have intelligence that Metammeh has been occupied, and Sir Charles Wilson has proceeded thence to Khartoum in one of General Gordon's steamers. Had the telegram ended there, the public would be quite relieved of any present uneasiness with regard to the safety of the column. But it is added by way of postscript that Sir Herbert Stewart is severely wounded. Was he wounded at Abuklea, or during a battle fought subsequently ? If he were severely wounded in the first battle, why was all mention of the fact suppressed, when the minor incident of the killing of his horse under him was sent forward as part of the official account ? It seems reasonable to conclude that the General was wounded during some fighting which took place on the march to Metammeh, or perhaps at the capture of the town. But then we are not told of any fighting after Abuklea. The state of things in which the small column finds itself, encumbered as it is with nearly a hundred wounded, the general himself being amongst the number, can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, though the latest information to hand proves that the absence of news was not caused by a disaster.

THE Home Government have at last recognized what their duty is as a neutral State in relation to two belligerent Powers with which England is at peace. A Hongkong telegram says that, acting under orders from home, the Colonial Government have prohibited the refitting at that port of a French war vessel. This is as it should be ; only, like too many of the right decisions which have been arrived at in the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office of late, the order should have been given long ago. The Foreign Office have barred themselves against the technical plea that France is not at war with China, but is merely exacting reprisals. Lawyers may wrangle as long as they please about the conditions which constitute a state of war, and about the exact stage in the quarrel between the two countries at which they attained the status of belligerents. But the Foreign Office months ago expressly interpreted the intimation by the French Government of the blockade of Formosa as a notification of war. The moment they did this their obligations as neutrals became effective, and a good many people in the East, and a good many at home who are interested in the Eastern trade, want to know why they did not act upon them thenceforward. We in India know only too well what the cost of their negligence has been, and who it is that has to bear it. Hongkong has all along been the base of French naval operations in the East. Had its stores and coal yards been closed to the French commanders, it is believed by people on the spot, these operations would long ago have perforce come to an end. The use of Pondicherry and Mahé as coaling stations is still an unaccomplished project, though the authorities in the French Indies are hurrying on their preparations for the purpose. There was no reason, either in policy or in right, why we should have accommodated the French fleet at Hongkong pending the completion of the Pondicherry and the Mahé coal sheds.

THE question of the taxation of subsoil water in the Jhalod settlement has been so fully discussed in our columns that there is little inducement to again enter at length into the controversy. But it forms the subject of a recent despatch of the Secretary of State for India, a passage in which, not too ingenuously detached from the context, has been quoted for the purpose of invalidating our contention. It may be well, therefore, to point out once more that in all we have said upon the subject we have never disputed the theoretical correctness of the principle that land enjoying the advantage of having water near its surface is liable to pay a slightly higher assessment than land which has no such advantage. But we urge still, as we have urged all along, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry this principle into practice. And what does the Secretary of State say, judging from the very short extract from his despatch which it has been deemed politic to quote ? The Secretary of State says, "I approve of the principle on which your Excellency has framed the orders contained in your Resolution of the 26th July last, and *I trust this principle will prove generally applicable.*" The italics are ours. They emphasize our apprehensions in a remarkable manner. The Secretary of State for India takes on trust what, from the information at our command, we believe to be an effort likely to result in failure and consequent disappointment, namely, the possibility of a practical application of the principle to the soils of Gujarat. If we had complete statistics worked out by means of a geological survey, showing the water-bearing strata in each village, the depths at which such water is available, the quality of the water, and other necessary information, then we should say that such materials might afford a guide for assessing the water-producing capacity of the soil with some pretensions to accuracy. But can it be contended that Government have this information before them, or is it not true, as a matter of fact, that the available information on each of these points is of the most vague and uncertain character ? It is well known that even if water is available at a certain depth at two places situated at the distance of a few yards from each other, the water in one place may be sweet, whereas in the other it is so brackish as to be useless for any good purpose, and especially for purposes of irrigation or for increasing the fertility of the soil. The mere fact of the existence of water at a certain depth, apart from considerations as to its quality, would be a most uncertain guide to the appraiser of water advantage in a soil. If the water is of a quality which makes it unfit for irrigation, can it be fairly urged that the soil possesses a water "advantage ?" And as long as it does not possess this advantage, will it be fair, will it be just, to charge such soil with additional water assessment, however small the amount of the assessment may be ? It is to be noted that the proposed measure is pretended to be carried out in the interest of the improvement of land. Now, if in spite of the bad quality of the water below, the soil has an additional rate imposed upon it, simply because of the existence of water, irrespective of its quality, will this conduce to the improvement of the soil ? Will the occupant thank Government for burdening him with a slight extra tax ? Will he be induced to sink a well with the full knowledge that the quality of the water is bad, and unfit for the purpose of feeding his withering crops of wheat or bajri ? These considerations will show that facts bearing upon the depth at which water is available, and the good or bad quality of it will seriously interfere with the practical working out of the theoretical principle laid down by the Bombay Government, the correctness of which we do not impugn. It seems to us that in going about to carry out the principle, survey officials will proceed upon the assumption—an assumption pure and simple—of the existence of water advantage wherever it is *prima facie* probable. The burden of proof as regards the non-existence of such advantage is to be thrown upon the ryot. How is he to prove that the water at a depth of 27 feet below his soil is brackish or of bad quality, and unfit for irrigation, unless he digs a well ? It is quite possible that it may be good at one end of his field, and of utterly bad quality at the other. The existence of a well would be some guide to the State tenant as to the depth and quality of the water below his soil. In the absence of such a well, the procedure of the survey officer is at best founded upon uncertain data. Should we then drive a ryot who has not such a well to dig one ? And whence is he to get the means of sinking it ? Supposing if the well, for making which he is able to borrow money, turn out to be brackish, who is to recompense him for the loss of his capital and labour ? And yet his land must pay an additional charge for a water advantage. Is the Government prepared to recoup the ryot for a well which he sinks on the faith of the survey officer that his soil possesses a water "advantage," in case the well turns out brackish or unfit for agriculture ? These questions still, and with some urgency, demand an answer, and the answer is not suplied by the three lines which, by a process of rather too politic selection, have been quoted from Lord Kimberley's despatch.

THE address which Dr. Hunter recently delivered at Calcutta on the position of Hindu women illustrated the extreme difficulty which men of conspicuous information and of matured judgment find in saying anything new upon the essential points of the question. New ideas, indeed, are now and then contributed to the discussion ; but their soundness and wisdom are only too often in inverse ratio with their novelty, and we are beginning to wonder if after all the best guides upon this question are not those masters of the arts of "obvious comment and inevitable inference" who never go beyond the safe limits of the commonplace in dealing with it. The world is as often saved by common-sense as by originality, and we have not as yet seen anything in the more original suggestions which have been offered in the cause of Hindu marriage reform which is not as likely to hinder the work as to help it. We have, in truth, to cling for the present to one or two prudent generalities on this subject. If on the one hand we have to regard the work of reform as one of urgent necessity, we must on the other hand remember that there is a right and a wrong way of accomplishing it, and that the wrong way would be fatal to the achievement of any good or lasting work. For instance, as we have been at some pains to point out, the delegation to the new municipal bodies of the attributes of matrimonial courts, which some have proposed, would certainly create confusion in the marriage laws of the Hindu community, it would probably lead to conflicts between the civil community and the family, and it might possibly lead to an augmentation of the evils which we all desire to reduce. And, as it is of some concern to us all that the newly developing system of local self-government in India should be a failure, we should for that reason alone object to an imposition upon any of these bodies of a task which they could not thoroughly carry out without here and there, in greater or in less degree, calling down upon themselves the suspicions and dislike of a society which does not like to be interfered with in its domestic affairs. A good deal of heroism will be necessary before this reform can be accomplished, but the heroism, to be effective, must be exercised not by the legislator but, by the unofficial reformer. It would be well if those who recognize this necessity would refrain from making suggestions manifestly in conflict with it—if, for instance, those who have formally abjured the principles of State intervention for the discouragement of infant marriage would remember that they cannot thereupon consistently advocate municipal intervention, and that with still less consistency can they propose to make celibacy a condition of matriculation in the universities. Anxious though we are to see this movement become vigorous and fruitful, we are certain that anything that it would be able to accomplish within the next generation or two would be dearly bought at the expense of discrediting either the municipal or the educational institutions of India in the eyes of a people jealously, if ignorantly, susceptible in all that relates to their social institutions.

"The door must be either open or shut ;" and those who have counted upon the intervention of the State for the purpose of remedying the evils complained of have more than once been told that it is closed against them. "The Government," Lord Ripon said when dealing with this question in his great Bombay speech, "can at present do little ; you can do much ;" and Dr. Hunter told his native friends at Calcutta the other day that there was practical unanimity in the opinion that the desired reform cannot be effected by legislative intervention, or by official interference from without. So far it seems as though the reformers were met only with dogmatic directions as to what they must not do and what they cannot do. The forbidden path and the impossible path are always the easiest to indicate, and Mr. Malabari, we suspect, has often enough wished that the one open and possible way to success had been as often pointed out to him. Yet it is by no means the case that those who have been as consistent in opposing indirect State intervention in this matter as in opposing direct intervention are content with the statement of a bare negation. When the late Viceroy told the Hindu community how little the Government could do in the matter, he was careful also to indicate how much lay with the people themelves. He spoke of the advancement of women in India as "that first of all social problems," and he urged them earnestly to lay it to heart. Whether or not this movenent is to succeed depends mainly, if not entirely, upon the way in which this valedictory injunction is carried out by those to whom it was addressed. Slowly, and perhaps as surely as slowly, the right way is being found out and followed. The reformers must by this time have cleared their mind of whatever expectation they may have entertained that the State was ever likely to intervene in this matter, except in so far as it can be the means of eliciting and disseminating information upon it. Mr. Malabari and his friends are apparently alive to the merits of General Grant's "pegging away" method, no matter whether it be in the promotion of social reform or in the putting down of a rebellion. So far as one man can do by "pegging away" Mr. Malabari will do good work. We should not help him much if we were to enlarge upon the difficulties which lie in his way. But on the other hand, we question if he will be greatly helped by such uncalculating enthusiasm as that of Dr. Hunter, with his vision of a "small unflinching band toiling up the breach by which the army would at no distant date rush into the captured citadel." There is as yet neither the faintest indication nor the smallest promise of anything like a "rushing in." We do not detect it even in such noteworthy incidents as the recent conference at Madras, and the meeting at Surat, unanimous and enthusiastic though it was, which had been convened at a widow's invitation to discuss the remarriage question. These are encouraging beginnings, but they are beginnings after all, and we suspect that the most hopeful amongst the reformers are quite aware that it is a toilsome journey upon which they have set out.

Their difficulty undoubtedly is, not merely that they have to create a public opinion upon this subject, but that they have to create the very channels through which their teaching has to be distributed amongst the people. There are many reasons why it is difficult to influence public opinion in India, but the first of them all, which makes a statement of the remainder superfluous, is that only in the most limited sense of the term does a public opinion exist. The leaders in this movement must therefore be content, in the beginning, with influencing those who may hereafter have an opportunity of influencing others. Their public is so limited, because it is necessarily restricted to the reading public, and even amongst them to the few who can be in earnest. So then the educational panacea has once more to be resorted to. The people cannot be persuaded to follow better ways until a more widely disseminated education provides them with at least the apparatus of persuasion. Nobody needs to be reminded of the service that literature must play in social reform. That is as obvious as the insignificance of the proportion of the Indian population which can be brought under literary influence. We might hope for much if the recent attempt to set forth in a vernacular melodrama the evils of Hindu marriage customs were capable of being extended and popularized. But here again how narrow is the area that is influenced, and how difficult it must be to widen it ! How many, even in the great towns, are aware that here and there, in the press and on the platform, in the house of some professional man, or in letters passing between men who are in advance of their time and who want their time to be abreast with them, burning words are being spoken and written about the sins and cruelties and inexpediencies which are the frequent incidents of marriage amongst the Hindus, and for the ending of which some amongst us would give the best years of their life ? The lamp is lighted here and there, and for a few yards around it there is brightness. Beyond it, in the gloom of outer darkness, is a community who have not even heard of what is being attempted for them, and who are scarcely conscious of the evils from which it is sought to free them. The situation, nevertheless, is not singular, nor is it absolutely discouraging. We all look for the educational development of India, even if those who ask when it is to come about have to be met with the cynic's "*vous êtes bien curieux.*" With that development the difficulties in the way of leading the people to set aside the pernicious customs against which so earnest a war is being waged will diminish. But there will be no rushing on to victory. The reformers must be content if for a long time to come they make converts only in the narrow circles where the prejudices that grow out of custom and tradition have been weakened by contact with the wholesome teaching of the West.

LORD REAY, a London correspondent informs us, is hard at work, posting himself up in regard to men and things in Bombay. Anglo-Indians who come in contact with his lordship arrive at the conclusion that he will be a success. He is sympathetic. He is evidently sincere, and is very pleasant to talk to.

WE hear that the National Liberal Club's banquet to Lord Ripon will be attended by nine Cabinet Ministers. It will be made the occasion of a great political demonstration.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 9.

THE celebration of the coming of age of Prince Edward, as he is now officially styled even in the *Court Circular*, has been of so quiet and purely domestic a character as to surprise anyone unfamiliar with the exceptional position held by the Royal family in England. Prince Bismarck is in the habit of saying that a constitutional monarchy is no monarchy at all ; and this impression will, no doubt, be deepened in his mind by the contrast between the solemn grandeur with which the German State celebrated the coming of age of the Crown Prince's eldest son, Prince William, and the unostentatious manner in which an event of precisely similar importance in England has been allowed to pass off. In this country, no more fuss has been made about the attainment of the age of twenty-one by the direct heir in the second generation to the throne of the British Empire than if his father had been a simple Norfolk squire. A good deal of anxiety seems, indeed, to have been shown to divest the occasion of any official significance. Various municipal corporations have passed loyal addresses, and the City of London, in particular, has resolved to ask the young Prince to take up the Freedom of the City, to which he is entitled by inheritance, and which will be presented to him in a gold box. But the refusal of the Queen to accept the Prince of Wales's invitation to Sandringham showed that Her Majesty was unwilling to treat the event of Thursday as an affair of State ; and the Prince of Wales, acting on this hint, did not even ask one of the Ministers of the Crown to be present, but had no guests except members of the Royal family and some private friends. This arrangement was, no doubt, agreeable to his own taste ; for the Prince, great traveller as he is and fond of every variety of social amusement, is nowhere happier or more contented than in his own home. There is but one opinion as to the excellent judgment he has shown in the education of his children. The boys have been trained to independence in the best of schools, that of the Royal Navy, and have acquired a wide knowledge of the world at an age when other young Englishmen know nothing beyond the bounds of school and college. The elder son has the reputation of being of an amiable disposition and a thoughtful turn of mind. He will now take his place by the side of his father, and aid him in performing those important social duties which the Prince of Wales has made a department of State of his own. The position which the Prince of Wales has carved out for himself puts out of the question any such rivalry between his Court and that of the Queen as seemed to be in the natural course of things during the reigns of the Georges, when the King supported one political party and the heir to the Crown cast in his lot with the other. I should imagine, however, that the Prince cannot be very well pleased with the engagement of his sister Beatrice to marry the young Prince of Battenberg. The condition imposed by the Queen that the young couple are always to live with her can hardly be agreeable to the rest of the Royal family. The Princess Beatrice is understood to have exercised of late years great influence over the Queen, and it will not be at all a pleasant thing if this influence be transferred to her German husband, whom Her Majesty seems already to have taken into high favour.

Although we cannot have a general election till next year, it appears unlikely that the Session of 1885 will pass over without a change of Ministry. Now that the Redistribution Bill is safe, whatever Government may be in power, there are many Liberals who will feel themselves free to vote as their conscience bids them on motions condemning the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone. It will be remembered that the Government had two narrow escapes last year in the debates on the Egyptian votes of censure. This year it is certain that they will be beaten, unless the Prime Minister gives way to the general feeling that the time has come for England to say she takes Egypt under her protection. The public indignation at the hesitating policy of the Government is very deep and widespread. No wonder Mr. Gladstone is ill. Mr. Courtney is no doubt right in saying that our position in Egypt is a source of positive torture to the Prime Minister, a political Hamlet with whom enterprises of great pith and moment almost invariably lose the name of action. Mr. Gladstone's emotional temperament makes him nervously susceptible to the cold blood of unpopularity ; and, distracted between what he believes to be his duty in Egypt, and what he knows the English people want, he falls sick with anxiety, and is obliged to leave his colleagues to get out of their difficulties in the best way they can. As is usual, whenever the Prime Minister is sick or sulky, one of his sons has volunteered the mournful statement that Mr. Gladstone cannot remain at the head of affairs for ever, and that, although he must remain in harness till he dies, he is likely soon to choose other and more congenial work than that of governing the British Empire. But we have heard this story so often that it has become a tale of little meaning. Mr. Gladstone would be exceedingly disconcerted if the country were to take him at his word and send him into the retirement he affects to covet. But nothing will now save him except the complete abandonment of the idea of evacuating Egypt as soon as Gordon has been relieved. The tone of the London newspapers is conclusive on that point. The *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, all join with the Tory papers in demanding that a firm stand shall be made in Egypt against projects of international control. The *Daily News* does not deny that the position of the Ministry is perilous, but it indulges in imbecile babblings about a conspiracy hatched by Prince Bismarck to overthrow the Government of Mr. Gladstone. The truth, of course, is that Mr. Gladstone's unpopularity has been increased by his evident unwillingness to speak plainly to Bismarck about Germany's colonial policy. No English Government was ever overthrown by foreign intrigue. The present Government is borne down by the burden of its own incapacity. The political situation can only be paralleled by that of the dark days of the winter of 1854-55, when the fatal infirmity of purpose of the brilliant band of Peelites of whom Mr. Gladstone is the sole survivor had brought discredit on England by the mismanagement of the war in which they had involved the country. Then, as now, the whole press clamorously demanded a change of Government, and, when Parliament met, Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues were at once dismissed from power. The same fate will befal the existing Ministry unless it can even at the eleventh hour make up its mind to change its ways.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham betrays no consciousness on the part of the Radical leader how precarious is the foothold left to the Government. The President of the Board of Trade is always cheerful and audacious, and he talks as if he and his friends had nothing o think of but the glorious sport of despoiling English landlords after the next election has returned an overwhelming majority of Radical delegates to Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain is denounced as a Socialist for his envenomed attack upon the unfortunate owners of landed property, whom he charges with being the authors of all the evils that afflict the State. But it is doing the Socialists an injustice to say that this narrow-minded representative of class hatred is one of them. Mr. Chamberlain is merely a *parvenu* capitalist who is envious of the superior social distinction of the landed gentry. His professed sympathy with the people is only skin deep, and does not by any means extend to giving them a share of his own unearned increment. That, of course, is to be held quite sacred, though, as Mr. Hyndman, who at least has the merit of being honest, justly observes, the capitalist who is a sleeping partner in a large mill or iron foundry receives rent which he does not earn, just as much as a landlord does. But we need not trouble ourselves at present about Mr. Chamberlain's speculative opinions. When he tries to put them in practice, he will find how great are the difficulties in his path. For the present, the nation is occupied merely with the administrative mischances of himself and his colleagues. It is evident that Mr. Chamberlain altogether underrates the strength of the current of Imperialism which has lately swept over the land. He deprecates excitement about the expansion of France or Germany in distant parts of the earth, and has only the old platitudes to repeat about giving the Egyptians justice and freedom. He will have a rude awakening when he finds himself confronted at the opening of Parliament by an alliance of the old and the new Jingoes.

Lord Wolseley is now pushing on his forces towards Khartoum with such speed that it is obvious he has received a hint to bring the campaign to an end as quickly as possible, so as to relieve the Ministry of this cause of anxiety. Apparently, he means to strike at the Mahdi with a British force the strength of which will not exceed 3,000 men ; for, emboldened by the success of the march across the desert to Gakdul, he has now sent off General Stewart with orders to march straight on Metammeh, where he can put himself into communication with General Gordon. If the Mahdi allows this point on the Nile to be seized and held by the English, it will be all over with him. The probability is, therefore, that he will attack General Stewart, and that a decisive battle will be fought at Metammeh. It seems strange that Lord Wolseley should have weakened himself for this action by detaching a large proportion of his troops, including the Black Watch, up the river towards Abou Hamad. But this division may be charged with the task of taking Berber, a place which must be occupied before supplies can be freely brought up to, or the garrison withdrawn from, Khartoum.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Indian section of the Boundary Commission makes some startling statements as to the reign of terror which our *protégé*, the Amir Abdurrahman, has established over all Afghanistan. Even in the distant region of Seistan the name of the Amir is held in such dread as even Dost Mahommed himself never inspired. Abdurrahman, it is said, has spies everywhere. Every man of influence lives in constant fear of receiving a summons to Kabul to have an interview with his sovereign. When this summons comes, he has to choose between flight and such a death as has befallen several chiefs whose power made them obnoxious. Thus, says the *Times'* correspondent, the Amir has already succeeded in exiling or putting to death every man who made himself conspicuous as a popular leader in the war against the English in 1879. Lord Ripon may be congratulated on the effectiveness, if not on the morality, of this new mode of taking vengeance on the Afghans. Twelve lakhs a year is not very heavy blood-money to pay to a Prince who cuts off the heads or confiscates the fortunes of the enemies of England. Still, it may be doubted if the subsidizing of such a ruler as Abdurrahman is the best plan that could have been invented for making the English popular with the Afghans. Rather it would seem that the people of Afghanistan must detest the English Amir, and long for the day when the Russians will help them to put an end to the oppression of this subsidized tyrant.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTURE OF METAMMEH.

CAIRO, JAN. 28, 11-5 A. M.

A telegram has just been received from Lord Wolseley, stating that the troops under General Sir Herbert Stewart have captured Metammeh. General Stewart is severely wounded.

Sir Charles Wilson has left Metammeh on board a steamer for Khartoum.

FURTHER SUPPLIES SENT TO GAKDUL.

CAIRO, JAN. 27.

Lord Wolseley has sent a further large convoy of supplies to the wells of Gakdul.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

HONGKONG, JAN. 27.

In pursuance of orders received from the Home Government to maintain strict neutrality in the present war between France and China, the authorities here have refused to permit the French ironclad Triomphant to refit at Hongkong.

THE RIVER CONGO.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

There is no foundation for the statement made in the *Times'* leader yesterday that a treaty had been concluded between France and Portugal with reference to the estuary of the River Congo.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

In this morning's *Gazette* Mr. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General, is re-appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George. The Council meets on the 3rd February.

Captain W. Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regiment, is to be aide-de-camp to Major-General Prendergast, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

THEOSOPHY IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

Colonel Olcott, the Theosophist, who arrived here last week from Madras, addressed a large gathering of Burmese yesterday at the Shoay Dagon Pagoda through an interpreter. He said that for the last forty years he had not attached himself to any particular religion, but had devoted his time to study all religions with the view of discovering which was the true one. After deep research he was convinced that Buddhism was the only true faith, and had accordingly embraced it. Speaking of general Buddhist tenets, he evinced so deep an acquaintance with the subject as to astonish his audience, amongst whom were some venerable Buddhist priests. In concluding, Colonel Olcott said he was engaged in preparing a Buddhist catechism, which he hoped shortly to publish.

THE SALT DUTY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The rumour having reached this office that the Government contemplate a reduction in the present rate of salt duty, it has been ascertained on inquiry that the Government have no present intention of making any change in the rate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A P. AND O. STEAMER ASHORE.

ADEN JAN. 28.

The P. and O. s. s. Chusan outward bound for Bombay and China ran ashore at Perim at 2 o'clock this morning. It is expected that she will be floated and is being assisted by the Thames.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

Mail steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, JAN. 27.

H. M. S. Dragon, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ " "	79¼
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Next Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide and South Africa on the 2nd February, at noon.

New French American Co.'s cable interrupted between Brest and St. Pierre.

Porthcurnow reports communication between Gibraltar-Carcavellos and Gibraltar-Villarel interrupted; all traffic going via Marseilles.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Distribution of prizes, School of Art, 4-30 p.m.
Council Meeting, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association 22 Forbes-street, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, 5-45 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade, 8 p.m.

Jan. 30.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
" 31.—Children's Fancy Dress Fête, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Sky Races at Deesa.
Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show.
" 31.—Native Political Association meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Feb. 2.—Sir James Fergusson leaves for Calcutta.
Gymkhana General Meeting.
Opening of Criminal Sessions.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting.
Entertainment, Sassoon Institute.
Departure of Prince Oscar of Sweden.
" 7.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
" 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
" 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
" 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)
Annual meeting of the Bombay Education Society.
" 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.
" 18.—Town Council.
" 19.—Bombay Races.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
" 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
" 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
" 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
" 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
" 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

ON the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, this evening, the building will be illuminated with the electric light, and some of the more interesting specimens received for the Antwerp Exhibition will be displayed. H. E. Sir James Fergusson will preside.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its minimum rate to 5 per cent.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S band will give a performance by moonlight at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

COMMODORE O. LAGENBERG, of the Swedish frigate Vanadis, paid an offical visit to the General Commanding the Bombay District yesterday, a salute of nine guns being fired on the occasion.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is about to proceed to Calcutta in order to pay his respects to the Viceroy.

IT is understood that the appointment just made of an officiating successor to Mr. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam, does not carry with it any preferential claim to the substantive post when it becomes vacant by Mr. Elliot's retirement.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, for the first nine months of the current financial year was Rs. 59,49,000, as compared with Rs. 71,69,000 during the corresponding period of the past year.

THE native political association which it is proposed to form in Bombay will be called the Bombay Presidency Association. We hear that a large number of members have been enrolled.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison, as Chancellor of the Punjab University, has appointed Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., Faquir Sayad Jamal-ud-din, Mr. S. E. Wheeler, and Babu Chandra Nath Mittra, to be Fellows of the University.

A CALCUTTA contemporary, commenting on the fact that the question of gharri fares has been raised in this city, says that in Bombay, as elsewhere in India, the scale of fares is only recognised by the guileless stranger; and it is suggested that a revised scale should be introduced which would put an end to extortion on the one hand, and haggling on the other. The gharri question is really one of the most troublesome of the lesser evils of Indian life.

IT is stated that Lala Bunbehari Harpar, the Dewan of the Maharajah of Burdwan, has been definitely appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. "It is doubtful," says the *Englishman*, "when the Lala will have sufficiently recovered from the wounds which he received in his recent plucky encounter with a leopard near Burdwan, to take his seat. The appointment, however, is an excellent one, and will be warmly approved by all who know anything of the Dewan, who is a polished gentleman, and a man of clear views and lofty, independent character. He has had wide experience in zemindari and other mofussil matters, and cannot fail to be a valuable accession to the strength of the Council."

FROM a Resolution published in the *Gazette of India* it appears that the number of accidents on Indian railways decreased by 11·68 per cent. during the second quarter of 1884 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE agitation against the Tenancy Bill is still proceeding at home. A special telegram received in Calcutta states that at a meeting of the London Committee held on January the 23rd, it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Secretary of State and a petition to Parliament against the Bill. It was resolved also to hold a Conference of Peers, Members of Parliament, and other notables being opponents of the Bill on February 11 to arrange further action and public meetings. Lord Wemyss will bring the subject before the House of Lords directly Parliament meets.

THE Australian has just proved that he is a very much hardier animal than either the Arab or the country-bred horse. The Afghan Boundary Commissioners took with them a number of various kinds of horses, but the waler has stood the wear and tear and privations of the long journey better than any other horse in camp. "The truth is," remarks an up-country paper, "that, although the average waler sent to India now is of a very fair stamp, he is liable to be discredited by the deficiencies of the horse that reached us ten years ago. Any testimony in favour of the Australian breeds is reassuring, seeing the increasing degree to which the private purchaser, as well as the State, is becoming dependent on the imported animal."

THE *Gazette of India* contains a number of opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Perhaps the one to which the greatest importance will be attached is that of Mr. Justice Cunningham, who concludes as follows:—"The facts of the case and the opinions of the best informed advisers as to the remedies for which they call, have been made for several years past the subject of a research more prolonged, more patient, exact and thorough than any known in the annals of Indian administration. In the course of the investigation certain conclusions have been arrived at, and certain principles agreed upon, by the Secretary of State and the Government of India as shaping the course of the forthcoming legislation. Those conclusions and those principles are supported by as weighty a body of official opinion as was ever brought to bear upon a great administrative question."

THE dynamite outrages in London appear to have been much more serious affairs than Reuter represented them to be. A special telegram to the Allahabad paper gives a much better idea of the extent of the damage done than Reuter's meagre telegrams. The *Pioneer* telegram says:—"It appears that Mr. Green, an engineer, and two ladies were going round the Hall when they observed a smoking bundle in the crypt. Mr. Green exclaimed "Dynamite—run for a constable," and then threw the bundle to a distance, when it exploded, wounding two policemen fatally and Mr. Green severely. The windows were smashed, the statues of the Kings injured, and a hundred apertures made in the roof, though the timbers are still intact. The second explosion at Westminster wrecked the interior of the House of Commons. The division lobbies are in ruins, the peers' gallery is displaced, and there is scarcely an article which has escaped damage. Mr. Gladstone's and the Speaker's seats have been partially destroyed. A Canadian sailor was arrested, but has since been released. It is surmised that men disguised as women introduced the explosives. The structural damage done to the Tower excepting the roof, is slight, but in extinguishing the fire which followed the explosion much injury was caused to the contents of the Banqueting and Council Chambers. Two girls and two boys were seriously hurt, and many persons slightly. About one hundred Martini rifles were damaged. An Irish American has been arrested. The above outrages, occurring in the most frequented centres of London, have created the greatest consternation throughout the metropolis."

SIR ALFRED LYALL, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has just witnessed an exciting elephant hunt in the Dun. When he expressed his intention of witnessing the keddah at work, endeavours were made to arrange for a good catch in his presence if possible; but this was no easy task, the movement of the wild elephants being even more uncertain than those of other denizens of the jungle. Near and about Chila many elephants were found, but not in places well suited for catching; it was therefore determined to move them across the Ganges in the Saharanpur and Dun forests, where the best glens for keddah purposes exist. At first (says a correspondent of the *Pioneer*) it was intended that Sir Alfred Lyall should encamp near Hurdwar, but as it would have been rather far from the scene of operations it was finally determined to fix the site of the camp some sixteen miles west from Hurdwar along the southern slopes of the Sewaliks, where the ground was good, not only for catching purposes, but also for witnessing the operations with comfort and safety. Roughly speaking there are about 400 elephants in the forests of these Provinces. Herds of 60, 50, 30, besides numerous smaller ones, have been come across by the trackers employed, and are being steadily worked across in the Reighatie direction by bands of trained men. This work is one requiring very delicate handling, it being necessary to move the herds without letting them realise that they are being driven to any particular place; if their suspicions were once fully aroused and a panic took place, they would go a great distance without stopping. The men employed have to move about cautiously, making a little noise here, cutting a tree here, firing a shot there, and so on. During the preliminary measures, Mr. Greig succeeded in capturing two full-grown female elephants and two young ones, which are now safely secured at the keddah camp, and are already becoming reconciled to their new surroundings."

JUDGING from the supply, we must conclude that of late there has been a considerable demand for information on subjects connected with the Zoroastrian religion. This is probably to be traced to the revived interest the younger generation of Parsees have begun to show in the matter. Up to a certain period the attitude of educated Parsees towards their ancient literature was one of cold indifference, and their priests, their born religious guides, could, through their own ignorance, scarcely bring it into prominence. But the efforts, chiefly, of German scholars in the field of Zend and and Pehlvi literature went a good way towards drawing the attention of the more enlightened among the Parsees to their ancient religious literature. It is an interesting fact that a Parsee priest is one of the first in the community to attempt to throw some light on a question hitherto neglected by his class. Though his work is not original, still the effort deserves commendation. Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, a son of one of the Parsee high-priests, is bringing out a translation of Dr. Wilhelm Geiger's work on the Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in ancient times. Dr. Geiger, who is the Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Erlangen, is a distinguished scholar, thoroughly qualified to speak with authority on the subject. In translating this work Dastur Darab, who is a graduate of the Bombay University, has conferred a benefit upon the English-reading public, and upon his community in particular. Competent authorities speak in favourable terms of the correctness of the translation, and on the whole the young Dastur deserves great credit for his enterprise. The work is to be published in two volumes by the University Press at Oxford.

LORD REAY, the Governor-elect of Bombay, as Rector of St. Andrew's University, delivers his inaugural address to the students to-morrow.

LORD AND LADY REAY entertained the French Ambassador and Madame Waddington, the Netherlands Minister, and Countess de Bylandt, Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, Isabella, Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Wynford, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Baroness de Brienen, Hon. George Brodrick, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Howard, Mr. Godley, and Mr. Edward Hamilton at dinner at their residence, in Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, on the evening of the 8th inst.

THE honours paid to Lord and Lady Ripon did not cease even when the late Governor-General got beyond the limits of the Indian Empire. At Cairo, which was reached on the 4th inst., they were met at the railway station by the Master of the Ceremonies, on behalf of the Khedive. Sir Evelyn Baring, Nubar Pasha, Generals Dormer and Davis, and their officers, and the leading members of the British colony were also present. A guard-of-honour was supplied by the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) Regiment and the Egyptian infantry, and the escort consisted of a detachment of the 19th Hussars.

A MARRIAGE, it is formally announced by the home papers, is arranged to take place shortly between the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (formerly Governor of Madras) and Miss Graham Montgomery, eldest daughter of Sir Graham and Lady Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, Peebles-shire.

THE Rt. Hon. James Lowther is not coming to India after all. The home papers have been asked to state that there is no truth in the report.

A CORRESPONDENT at Korti says that the anomalies of the campaign have culminated. The Household Cavalry have become proficient in infantry drill; and the men of the Royal Navy have had a first lesson in the camel-riding school. He overheard a coxswain giving this order to a sailor on a camel:—"Shift that steering-gear to starboard!"

A HOME correspondent, whose letter reached us yesterday, and who is as capable as most men of taking a sound view of the matter, writes:—"The Government are in a bad way. No one would be surprised at their being beaten next session upon their foreign or colonial policy. Even the *Daily News* has been contemplating this, anticipating that the Conservatives will have to come in and pass the Redistribution Bill, so that the appeal to the country may take place next January, as already agreed upon. No one, I am bound to say, has a good word for either Granville or Derby."

AFTER a long discussion at the West African Conference the declaration for the abolition of the slave-trade was agreed upon. By it all the Powers, now or in the future, exercising sovereign rights in the district of the Congo bind themselves to suppress the slave-trade in all its forms, and to forbid the passage through their territory of slaves, to whatever race they may belong.

MDME. CLOVIS-HUGUES must be a very happy woman. She has had her revenge upon the man who, as she believed, was malignantly bent on ruining her honour and her domestic peace; and what is more, her revenge was as complete as ten days and nights of the most terrible agony, with certain death in view, could make it. She has also had her heart's desire in another very important particular. In accounting for her course of action, she is said to have confessed to a newspaper reporter that she "wanted a great trial:" no humdrum hole-and-corner inquiry, but a veritable cause *célèbre*. This also she has enjoyed to the utmost wish of human vanity. The court was crowded with an audience largely composed of the *élite* of society; and the feeling displayed there, like feeling throughout *la belle France*, was one of strong admiration. Lastly, she has been acquitted: acquitted amidst tumultuous applause, and is now a heroine at large.

LORD AND LADY KILDARE, says *Truth*, are about to visit India, where they will stay for some time at the Court of the Viceroy, Lady Kildare's cousin. They will also pay other visits to relatives in India.

No doubt is entertained at Cape Town that the Goshen freebooters intend to fight. They are well supplied with ammunition, and have asked some native chiefs to assist them.

A BRITISH protectorate has been proclaimed over the whole coast of Pondoland. This is little more than an official reassertion of previously existing rights. The British Government has for several years held undisputed possession of the mouth of the St. John's River, the principal outlet from Pondoland; and the interior, although in a somewhat unsettled and undefined position, has been for a considerable time virtually under British protection. The chief of the Pondos, Umquikela, is friendly, and so are his people. The Pondo territory lies between Griqualand east and the Indian Ocean, extending from the Umtata River along the coast to the front of Natal.

THE programme of papers arranged for the Indian section of the Society of Arts during the current session is as follows:—"The first meeting was to be held on the 23rd instant, when Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Agricultural Department, promised to read a paper on "The Agricultural Resources of India." On the 20th of February the paper will be by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, and the subject "The Teak Forests of India and the East and our Imports of Teak for a Series of Years." On the 6th of March Mr. Frederic Holmwood, British Consul at Zanzibar, will read a paper on "The Trade between India and the East Coast of Africa." On the 17th of April Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, of the Bombay uncovenanted Civil Service, will contribute a paper on the subject of "The Parsees and the Trade of Western India." On the 8th of May Dr. Robert Pringle, late of the Sanitary Department, Bengal, will read a paper on "The Ancient and Modern Methods of Treating Epidemics of Small-pox in India." No paper has yet been assigned for the last meeting of the present session—viz., May 15. Mr. Demetrius Boulger has been appointed secretary of the section, in succession to Colonel Hardy, who recently retired after holding the office for nine years.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Jan. 5, states that the Russian Government has apportioned a sum of 100,000 roubles for the immediate erection of a telegraph line from Askhabad to Merv and Sarakhs.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, writing to the *Times* from Buda-Pesth with reference to the dilatory conduct of the Russian Government in relation to the Afghan Boundary Commission, says that the pretext assigned at St. Petersburg—namely, the unavoidable necessity of a previous settlement between the two Cabinets—is preposterous from beginning to end. A mutual settlement, he remarks, between London and St. Petersburg as to the future frontier between Afghanistan and Russia could be only imaginable if the debateable portion of the two conterminous countries had been fully investigated, and if the geographical and ethnographical details were well known. But this is very far from reality; and how is it possible to come to a definite arrangement with regard to the frontier without previous experiences made on the spot? Professor Vambéry adds:—

I repeat, the only reason given by the Russians for the extraordinary delay in sending out their Commission is futile, and will only betray those who forcibly shut their eyes before the flippant manner with which Russia treats the whole proposal of a delimitation of frontier in Central Asia, and who will not perceive the premeditated humiliation to which the Muscovite is anxious to expose England in the eyes of the Afghans and of the Asiatics in general. To be kept waiting on somebody is a thing to which only the inferior will acquiesce by command of his superior; and as the Afghans and other Asiatics will not find any other explanation for the tardy appearance of the Russian Commissioner, the delay is certainly most detrimental to the prestige of England in the East.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* once more calls attention to the defective condition of the defences of Hong Kong. He says:—

The Finance Committee has refused to vote money for the defences of Hong Kong until satisfied that a complete scheme, inclusive of both works and armaments, is prepared. I will repeat what has so often been urged:—Hong Kong is England's last naval and military outpost, and a great centre for distributing trade. The China trade alone in imports and exports amounts to £40,000,000, and the coasting trade, inwards and outwards to £80,000,000—total, £120,000,000—of which England does above four-fifths, perhaps nine-tenths. The importance of this place is more imperial than local. The persons most interested in Hong Kong commerce and shipping property reside in England. The settlement thus differs entirely from colonies like those of Canada and Australia. It should command the China seas, from Japan to Singapore, safeguard commerce, and provide a *point d'appui* in case of attack. And therefore the public does quite right to demand and insist that the place shall be thoroughly defended—not half defended as before. What is proposed to be given is an altogether insufficient provision in respect both of works and of armaments. It should be doubled if it is intended to do the work properly. Provision is also needed for an increased garrison, which the Indian army can supply. The public mind is greatly disquieted by the position of affairs, which is becoming less and less settled.

IN the view of one of the society papers, the young officer of the Essex Regiment who was recently tried by court-martial at Aden for thrashing his colonel has got off very easily in merely being cashiered. "So serious an offence against discipline would, it was generally thought throughout the service, have met with a much more severe punishment. That the colonel would be deprived of his command was only what was expected from all accounts that were received of his general treatment of officers and men."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE B. V. R.—The following was the parade state yesterday:—Volunteers 9; cadets 13; instructors 4; total 26.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that a better building or buildings to turn into Municipal Buildings than Mr. Greenwood mentions are to be found further on in Marine-street—the Tudor Company's Ice-house and the old Insolvent Court building, which, I believe, belongs to the Tudor Company and makes a frontage to their Ice-house. An immense building can be made out of those two buildings, and the site is good—cool and quiet. The Municipal Buildings would be more central than where it is proposed to erect a new building. I can picture a very fine structure made out of the Tudor Company's Ice-House, with a new frontage where the former Insolvent Court building now stands.

X.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter of "Veritas" in your issue of Saturday last, on the subject of vegetarianism, in which he strongly urges the advantages of whole-meal bread and brown bread, will you allow me to quote the following extracts from the Cantor Lectures on the Chemistry of Bread-making, by Professor Charles Graham, D. Sc., Professor of Chemical Technology, University College, London, in which he utterly repudiates the idea of brown bread being in any way a valuable food material for man?

"The next thing which occurs to me as a chemist, as most essential in any good system of milling, is the thorough removal of the bran. . . . I know that I am here treading upon very tender ground; . . . I am about to criticise views which have been adopted by some scientific men, and followed by physicians, namely, the great value and importance of the bran. I admit, of course, that bran amounts to about one-fifth of the total corn, and therefore the rejection of so much bran would, on a hasty view, seem to be a serious loss. It is true that, though there is much useless woody fibre, there are also some valuable albuminoid bodies, and further that there is a larger proportion of phosphoric acid and potash in the bran than is found in the ash of the rest of the berry. We may admit this, and yet decline to fall into the error made by some scientific writers, and by physicians, who have looked solely to the results of chemical analysis, and have overlooked the important question of the digestibility of the hard horny substance known as bran. . . . Now, those who hold from mere chemical analysis that bran is of such high value as a food material that its omission from flour should meet with grave censure, should, from a similar analytical standpoint, urge us to eat hay, oat straw, linseed, and cotton cakes. Doubtless these substances are of high value as food for cattle, because the herbivora can digest and utilise them with ease; not so man, who would starve in a field, where a cow or a sheep would fatten. As with hay and linseed cake, so with bran. I hold that the best mode of digesting such food substances is, first of all, by the aid of our hoofed friends, to convert them into milk and cheese, or bacon, beef, and mutton."—Yours faithfully,

A. F. LAUGHTON, Lt.-Colonel.

Secunderabad, Jan. 26.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. S." talks plain commonsense, no doubt. But I fear he is mistaken about the young man in New York who failed in business because he left off taking two cock-tails daily. In any event, I knew a man in the States who ruined himself, and his partner as well, because he took cock-tails—possibly not more than two—daily. I don't believe in stimulants in business hours. I should think myself a fit subject for a certain asylum at Colaba if I took stimulants in business hours. If a man has run down, and requires toning up, let him go to a doctor. "C. S." will never convince me that stimulants ever helped any man on in business. Nor do I go so far as "C. S." in crying down vegetarians, only I would not care to try that sort of thing. One does not care to play pranks with one's constitution. At the same time, a vegetarian diet, or any light diet, is better, I fancy, than free living. I believe more people kill themselves by over-eating and over-drinking than by moderate living. I knew a man—a total abstainer—who killed himself by over-eating. He was always bragging about being a total abstinence man, and was killing himself by over-eating. Finally, all at once, his stomach broke down, and he died. However, as I said in my yesterday's letter, I think the best way is to find out what agrees with us by way of diet, and follow it, of course in moderation. Pearse's wheaten (coarse) bread is good—very toothsome and wholesome.

MODERATE LIVING.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I never knew but one English vegetarian, and he had so hungry a look that I always thought a square meal would do him all the good in the world. The man was unmarried, so he had an only sister to keep house for him. I was in company at tea with the latter one day, when she expressed sentiments against the system her brother compelled her to adopt, and she also explained her brother's temper, and the awkward consequences for her should she disobey his orders that nothing but vegetarian diet should be eaten at his house. The poor girl ate two eggs with evident relish, but in fear of her brother, who was expected to call. She on another day was invited and came to my house, and then, her tyrant being out of the way, she ate meat freely and was happy. Individuals have a right to choose their own regimen; but when riding their own hobbies, they should have consideration for those who happen not to think as they do.

SLICE OFF THE ROAST.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Dr. Lankester wrote:—"There is no question that man may live on a purely vegetable diet; but the question is as to whether that kind of diet is best for the community. We find in the history of man that those races who have partaken of animal food are the most vigorous, the most moral, and the most intellectual races of mankind. We find that the ancient Jews, although they had certain sanitary regulations in regard to killing and eating animals, partook largely of meat, and were amongst the most vigorous people of their day. We find in modern Europe that those nations who take the most animal food are the strongest; and amongst ourselves it is just in proportion as we give our labourers animal food, or wages to procure it, that they are stronger and better able to do their work. It is vain for a man to expect to get through intellectual or physical labour without an abundant supply of the material of thought and of physical power, and animal food is one of the readiest means of affording this supply."

If your fair correspondent "A Young Lady Vegetarian" would like some more quotations on the same subject, they are available.

P.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE HACK CONVEYANCES OF BOMBAY.

THE Police Commissioner's letter published in our issue of Tuesday last seems to have given general satisfaction to the native papers. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—We think the explanation given by Sir Frank Souter with regard to the delay in the revision of victoria fares is perfectly satisfactory. We consider four annas per mile, or twelve annas per hour, a very reasonable rate for hack conveyances in Bombay. We may suggest that a printed schedule of rates should always be conspicuously pasted in the front of each conveyance. Cannot anything be done to introduce the brougham-buggy lately patented by Mr. Mobedjeena? The *Bombay Samachar* says:—Before congratulating the Commissioner of Police on his action in the matter of hack conveyances we must raise a question as to the justice or otherwise of raising the rates to induce buggy-owners to invest in expensive victorias, and then to withdraw the inducement after the object is attained? Were the buggy-owners clearly made to understand that this was to be the procedure? We trust Sir Frank Souter, when submitting his new scheme to Government, will pay due attention to the representations of the victoriawallas.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the early part of last month you made reference in your leading columns to certain matters connected with the Byculla Schools, founding your remarks on an article which had appeared in the *Times of India*, drawing attention to a letter which I had addressed to the directors of the Bombay Education Society. I may be permitted to say here that I had not communicated with the editor of that journal, nor do I know whence he obtained his information; which, however, I am bound to say was perfectly correct. I had hoped that the directors might reconsider their action, and that it might be unnecessary for me to bring the matter before the subscribers. For this reason I did not at the time reply to your remarks, although I might have shown that you were misinformed, but the course which I desired to avoid has been forced on me, and the whole matter must come before the public at the ensuing general meeting.

This being so, I would ask you as a matter of courtesy, indeed of justice, to permit me to reply now by publishing for the information of the subscribers and all friends of the schools, the accompanying copy of my letter to the directors. I also forward to you for publication other papers giving full details of the children's offences, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty, in cases of alleged caning; and into which I demanded inquiry.

One word more. An attempt is being made to evade inquiry on the ground that in some cases the children were punished for offences of an indecent character into which "in the interest of the school" it is inexpedient to inquire. The directors have been misled by this false report. Pending publication of the particulars showing the trivial faults of childhood for which so great a number of girls have been caned, I ask the subscribers and all interested in the school to accept my distinct assurance (founded on the head-mistress's own written statement of the children's offences, now before me, and also on other evidence) that in this matter there is absolutely nothing of any improper, immoral, or scandalous nature. No such accusations were ever made. There is nothing to conceal—nothing to be ashamed of; nothing to tarnish the fair name of the school. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain yours faithfully,

W. P. WALSHE.

Byculla, Jan. 27.

*** We do not publish Captain Walshe's letter to the directors, for it is an *ex parte* statement. If published it ought to be accompanied by the statement of the other side, justifying the action of the directors. We publish, however, as requested, the letters in which the Bishop of Bombay and Captain Walshe interchange views on the question whether it is desirable that the subject should be discussed at the annual meeting.—ED., *B. G.*

NASIRABAD, 13th Jan., 1885.

Dear Captain Walshe,—The time usually fixed for the annual general meeting of the Bombay Education Society is drawing near. As I should not naturally be in Bombay at the time, I am anxious to know whether any matters about which difference of opinion is to be apprehended are likely to be brought before the meeting. In asking you to inform me and my fellow-directors, so far as you can, on this point, in pursuance of the surmise of para. 3 of your printed letter, I wish to offer a few remarks on the present aspect of the case.

And first let me say by way of preliminary that had I been present at the directors' meeting of June, 1884, I should, as far as I can see, have voted with you in the minority. I am inclined to think that further inquiry would have been as useful then, as it would in my opinion be undesirable now, and that in Miss Fenemore's own interests, as much as in those of everyone else concerned.

That any further agitation on the subject is to be deprecated by all friends of the schools, I have the following reasons for holding:—

1. Whatever may have been the mistakes of Miss Fenemore's early administration of the school, she has now fairly won the confidence of the Managing Committee.

2. The report of the Government Inspector shows that, according to the best test that can be applied to it, her administration has fully justified that confidence.

3. A like justification seems to be derived from such indications as the evident happiness and contentment of the children, and the total absence of complaint on the part of the parents.

4. The nature of the offences for which some of the irregular punishments were inflicted has a most important bearing on the whole question of further investigation, and that in more ways than one. (*a*) They very greatly complicated the difficulty of stating Miss Fenemore's case properly in June. It was impossible for a young and modest woman to say to the Managing Committee all that I know was to be said in proof of the necessity for stringent and exceptional measures. Reticence, deep and unavoidable, proved then, and must form now, an element of serious complication in any inquiry into the matter. (*b*.) We have cause to be grateful to Miss Fenemore for having stamped out, as I have reason to hope, evils which, if unchecked, would have more than undone all the good which we may hope that our school is effecting. That in the course of a struggle so trying, a mistress of some twenty-three years old should have made a few possibly grave mistakes is matter for small wonder. It might have been well that a strict though sympathetic inquiry should have been made into those mistakes at the time. It would, in my opinion, be nothing less than cruel to allow her to be harried about them after a lapse of many months, especially when everything conspires to make it certain that the bad effects of her mistakes have passed away, and that the fruits of her gallant struggle are being reaped. (*c*.) The whole subject is one about which least said is soonest mended. If questions are asked at the meeting, the sole impression which will be left on the public mind will be that the moral state of our girls' school is far from being what it ought. I am no advocate for ignoring moral evils, rather than risking anything to cure them. But this would be no case of risking anything to cure them, but rather of wantonly parading them, after, we hope, they have been met and put down.

You say in your printed letter to the Secretary of 17th November, 1884, "At the ensuing general meeting questions will probably be asked, and the whole matter brought before the public." I do not think I am wrong in assuming that your co-operation with myself, and such of our fellow-directors as may agree with me, would go far to secure that no such questions should be asked.

On the grounds which I have stated above I appeal to you for such co-operation. You have worked for the schools for love, as other men work at a profession; and I know that if you were persuaded that any course was for their good, it would take no pressing to induce you to follow it. Silence, I am convinced, is the right course in the present case. Heartily hoping that you may agree with me, I remain, yours truly,

L. G. BOMBAY.

P.S.—This letter will be printed for the directors, as your own to the secretary was, if it should seem desirable.

L. G. B.

BYCULLA, Jan. 21, 1885.

To the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Dear Bishop of Bombay,—I am in receipt of your letter of 13th instant, and have to acknowledge your cordiality of expression towards myself. In order to put before you the facts of the case, my reply must be lengthy and argumentative in tone, but I need not say that I fully recognize that in our interest in the schools we meet on common ground.

2. Necessarily, your opinion is founded on what you believe to be the facts. But what if your lordship has been misinformed and deceived all through? You are good enough to say that had you been present at the directors' meeting you, as far as you can see, would have voted with me for an inquiry. Well, I cannot but think that you will concur with me now on, for the first time, learning the actual facts.

3. Your lordship, in what you regard as the interest of the school, greatly desires to avoid publicity, and you appeal to me to co-operate with you in keeping back the question from the annual meeting. But I would ask, is not the matter already public, and are there not in free circulation in Bombay stories as shameful as they are false, and which for the sake of the good name of the school, it is our bounden duty to contradict?

4. Let me say here that I have not published this matter. I simply moved for an inquiry by the directors, *i. e.*, a private inquiry. On those who refused rests the responsibility of this much dreaded publicity. Later on, I addressed a letter to the directors. Someone (unknown to me) communicated its contents to the editor of the *Times of India*, who noticed the matter in his columns. This evoked what I must term a very disingenuous denial in the *Bombay Gazette*. It is needless to say that I attribute no bad faith to my friend, the editor of the last-named journal, who, however, was misinformed.

5. To say that the matters in question have been fully inquired into by the directors (including certain learned judges) is untrue, and is simply to throw dust in the eyes of the public. What the directors did was to refuse to inquire. They desired to hush up the matter (of course in what they supposed to be the interests of the school). Thus the bulk of the evidence and the statements made in the case *have not to this day been seen by the directors*; as said, they refused to inquire.

6. Yours lordship refers to para. 3 of my letter of 17th November last to the directors. Up to that date I continued to entertain a faint hope that on further consideration they would remove the wool from their ears, and permit themselves to hear the allegations made. Hence I said no more than that it was "probable" that questions would be asked at the annual meeting. Now, however, the situation is entirely changed. The *Times of India*, the Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Lahore, and doubtless many other newspapers, have written strongly on the matter; and above all, the *Bombay Gazette's* "denial" is simply a challenge which it would be dishonourable to decline.

7. Further, the disgraceful stories referred to in para. 3 must be boldly met. As unfortunately is so often the case, these stories were received without inquiry, and eagerly circulated, by persons of prurient mind. They were adopted as proved facts, and as such were passed on until they reached the directors, by whom, strange to say, they were received without question. Indeed, on these stories your lordship chiefly founds your plea for silence, lest the public should be led to suppose that the "moral state" of the girls' school is bad.

8. You speak with obvious reticence of the nature of the offences committed by some of the girls. You refer to the complications caused by the impossibility of a modest woman explaining herself with reference to such offences. You speak of "moral evils." You draw a picture of a young woman engaged in what you term a "gallant struggle" (against evil). Again, you refer to it as "a struggle so trying." Finally, you write thus: "We have cause to be grateful to Miss Fenemore for having stamped out, as I have reason to hope, evils which, if unchecked, would have more than undone all the good which we may hope our school is effecting."

9. I am a plain man, and the only construction which I can put on your lordship's language quoted is, that you believe that certain depraved habits had crept into the school, and which had to be put down with a firm hand. Now, as I write, I have before me an official statement by the head-mistress, forwarded to me by the medical officer of the schools, and giving the details of the conduct of the ten little girls, some of whom were caned "almost daily" for offences said to be so indecent that no modest school-mistress could enter them in her punishment-book. I should explain that I had officially called for this information through the medical officer.

10. Miss Fenemore, under date 12th January, 1885, reports thus in writing to the medical officer:—Extract.—"I return Captain Walshe's letter, and beg to lay before you the information desired." [Miss Fenemore here explains that the habits referred to in her letter of the 30th of May last were such as are not at all uncommon in the case of young children.—*Ed., B. G.*]

11. Much ado about nothing. *Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* At last the whole mystery is out. All the indelicate suggestions, so obscurely hinted, recoil on their impure authors. In this matter we must accept the head-mistress's own official statement as good evidence against herself. If your lordship will consult any standard medical work, you will find that not only infant children, but nervous and hysterical girls, frequently suffer from the disease in question. I ask your lordship whether you consider that caning is an appropriate remedy for this disease. And even if you do so consider, whether it is right to cane the same unhappy children "almost daily?"

12. Now, what was the object of all this pretended delicacy? Simply (to use a familiar expression) to draw a red herring across the scent, and to evade further inquiry. The catch-cry of "impurity" was raised as regards ten children: the red-herring took. The 130 (more or less) ordinary cases were overlooked, and to this day inquiry has been evaded.

13. What then were the allegations into which inquiry was so dreaded? It was alleged that since Miss Fenemore took charge the number of canings inflicted exceeded anything hitherto known in the school, and that in some cases the same children were caned "almost daily." We are told that 22 of the younger children being left at home one Sunday evening, when their elders went to church, actually were wicked enough to run about and make a noise in their play-shed in the back compound (not near the church). Well, we are told by unimpeachable witnesses that these twenty-two poor little children were fallen into line and punished with the cane. I see no "gallant struggle" in this. Then we hear of about twenty girls being caned on Good Friday before church. There is another statement as to (about) thirty girls being caned at one time. Such are some of the allegations.

14. Some of the offences punished with the cane are stated to be as follows:—"Addressing the head mistress as 'ma'am' instead of as 'Madam,'" "not singing," "not kneeling down at once at prayers," "being late for private study," "having a green mango," "not putting out books," "going into the clothing room," "going into the dormitory," "going on the swing," "going on the see-saw," "going into the kitchen," "going into the garden," "speaking in the school room," "speaking at table," "speaking whilst being caned for another offence," "being rude to a matron," "having ink stains on her dress," "being stubborn in class," "quarrelling," "making a hole in a blanket," "tearing a blanket," "writing on the wall," "being in the hall," "not mending her stockings," "coming to ask for a drink," "being out of bed."

15. As to the nature of these canings, it is stated that the canings varied from as few as two or three strokes on the hand to eight, twelve, sixteen, up to nineteen, administered usually on the hand, but sometimes on the shoulders or back. It is alleged that in some cases the children's hands were swollen and "black and blue" from the effect of the canings.

16. Without full inquiry it is impossible to form an opinion, even approximately, as to the number of these punishments. According to some calculations they amount to over one hundred and fifty, but it may be that some cases being referred to in different statements may be counted twice. It, however, matters little what the exact number is. Only eleven cases were entered in the punishment-book, and the remainder were wilfully kept secret from the Managing Committee. This is the essence of the charge which must yet be answered at the bar of public opinion in India.

17. Finally, in deprecation of inquiry now, your lordship puts in three minor pleas, viz., that the Educational Inspector's Report for the year is a good one; that whatever the head-mistress's "mistakes" may have been in the past, she now possesses the confidence of the Managing Committee; and lastly, that many months have elapsed.

18. To take the last objection first. Let me ask in what manner can a member who may disapprove of any action of the directors during the year place his views before the subscribers except by bringing the matter forward at the first held general meeting? Is it reasonable, is it fair to say, "Oh, what you complain of happened six months ago, and it is unadvisable to re-open it now; it will injure the school." However well intended, is not this in effect to screen wrong? As in the case of a public company, so in our society, any acts or decisions by the directors during the year may properly be criticised at the annual general meeting of the subscribers. Referring to your lordship's second plea. The Government Educational Inspector's Report is, as you say, very satisfactory; but it concerns education only. The Inspector could not, and as a matter of fact did not, inquire into this question of secret punishments. His report therefore has no bearing on the charges made.

19. Now as to the "confidence" of the Managing Committee. It may be, as your lordship supposes; but if so, the Committee adopts a queer way of showing it. Clearly their confidence does not extend to restoring to Miss Fenemore the full power appertaining to the office of head-mistress. In June last, pending further inquiry, the Committee made the following order:—"The Managing Committee being of opinion that Miss Fenemore does not possess that discretion which would justify the Committee in permitting her to continue to exercise the power of punishing the children with the cane, hereby withdraws from her the authority to order or inflict on the children any form of corporal punishment whatever." Provision was, however, made for reference to higher authority in cases of serious misconduct.

20. So much for their views in June last. And recently (since the return of the schools from Deolalee) we find the Managing Committee confirming those views, checking the head-mistress for having, in disobedience of the order, recommenced the use of the cane without sanction, and again most strictly prohibiting her from caning any child without the previously obtained consent of the honorary secretary. This order is as merciful as it is necessary; and so long as it is enforced the children are safe. But it cannot be held to denote that perfect "confidence" on which your lordship founds your plea.

21. Have I made it sufficiently clear that the matter cannot, and in the true interests of the school ought not, to be allowed to rest? That which your lordship so greatly dreads has already occurred. The impression that "the moral state of our girls' school is far from being what it ought" is already in the mind of the public; and for this erroneous impression, this weak fear of publicity is alone responsible. Is it right, is it politic, that this false idea should be permitted to prevail?

22. Your lordship has asked me to co-operate with you in securing that no questions should be asked at the ensuing annual general meeting. In declaring my inability to work with you in that way, I have ventured to assume that you have been misinformed and deceived throughout; and I have endeavoured to set before you the facts. In turn, therefore, I would earnestly appeal to your lordship to co-operate with me in refuting these foul aspersions on the fair name of the school, and in satisfying the subscribers and the public that we as directors have a due sense of our responsibilities towards the orphan children under our charge.

23. Living as I do at the very gates, and having held office for so many years, I perhaps regard my responsibility as being greater than that of the other directors, many of whom, as a matter of fact, know little or nothing about the school. It is, however, worthy of note, as observed in my letter to the directors, that the three honorary executive officers, the chaplain of Byculla (the honorary secretary), the surgeon, and myself as treasurer, who alone possess an intimate and daily knowledge of the schools, should be unanimous in demanding inquiry.

24. Recognizing a duty in this matter, I have asked for your lordship's co-operation. Greatly would it assist me. Earnestly do I hope that you will feel justified in according it! But if I must fight the battle single-handed, I can, only say that, working in what I believe to be a good cause, health and strength being granted me, I will spare myself no labour in appealing to the European public of India, and in making it known far and wide that in the Byculla Schools scores of orphan girls have been punished with the cane unjustly, irregularly, and secretly, that is, without the knowledge of the Managing Committee. But that the directors owing to a mistaken idea of the so called "interests" of the school resist all inquiry. Again thanking your lordship for your cordial acknowledgment of my humble services to the Society, I remain, yours very truly,

W. P. WALSHE.

P.S.—I note that your lordship reserves the right to print your letter, should it become necessary, and which of course confers on me an equal privilege.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY Sir Frank Souter presided at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present:—Colonel Merewether, R.E., Captain Morland, Dr. Blanc, Messrs Grattan Geary, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., R. M. Sayani, and M. N. Banajee.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

A memorandum was received from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for sanction a letter from Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, as under:—

SIR,—We have the honour to report that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has to-day delivered judgment in the matter of the compensation to be paid to Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas on account of the land in Sheik Memon-street and Witulwady, adjoining his market, and which was taken up by the Municipality for street improvement, and has awarded to the claimant compensation at the rate of Rs. 106-0-0 per square yard, and a sum for costs to

be hereafter fixed. The area of ground taken up is altogether 217·70 square yards, for which Tribhowandass claimed compensation at the rate of—Rs. 214·48 per square yard.........Rs. 46,694
together with an addition of 15 per cent. on that amount.........,, 7,004
Rupees.......53,698
while the Town Council sanctioned Rs. 60 per square yard only. We have applied for a copy of the judgment, and will forward it to you as soon as practicable. Meanwhile, however, we would suggest that we be furnished, as soon as practicable, with a cheque for the compensation awarded as above, namely, for 217·70 square yards at Rs. 106-9-0 per square yard. The magistrate has not yet fixed the amount to be paid on account of the claimant's costs, but states that he will do so hereafter.—We have, etc.

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

It was resolved, as a case of necessity for the payment of the sum of Rs. 23,898-10-6 under the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated 21st inst., in the suit of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas vs. the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 23,898-10-6 from the sum provided in the budget for the payment of interest and sinking fund on new loans to meet the amount of damages and costs awarded by the court to the plaintiff.

TENDER.

On the application of the Municipal Commissioner, the tender of Messrs. Cowasjee Sorabjee Bhedwar and Co., for enlarging water main in the Vehar district at a cost of Rs. 24,633.

THE ISOLATION OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Blanc referred to a report in which the Municipal Commissioner furnished in an abstract form details as to the expenditure of Rs. 7,000 incurred during the outbreak of cholera, together with a brief report from the Health Officer as to the character of the outbreaks. In asking for further information on the subject, Dr. Blanc drew attention to the fact that in his recent book on cholera, Surgeon-General Cunningham stated that from very great experience he was strongly opposed to the removal of any cholera patient to a hospital. Cholera hospitals, in his opinion, should be exclusively reserved for patients who had no homes, Chawls or the most wretched huts were, in the belief of the Surgeon-General, better adapted for the recovery of a cholera patient in the event of the disease spreading than the removal of anyone thus attacked, especially to any distance. Surgeon-General Cunningham quoted the following experience of Simla as an illustration:—"When the disease first appeared, a cholera hospital was established, and endeavours were made to remove to it every person that was attacked. This procedure was based on the idea that cholera is contagious, that the disease is spread by discharges, and that, therefore, the public safety would be best consulted by isolating all who are seized. But it altogether failed in practice. The people feared cholera, but they feared the cholera hospital still more. It was but natural that they should dread the removal of their friends or members of their family to a hospital to be tended by strangers, especially when there was so little hope of ever seeing them again. The consequence was that every effort was made to conceal the disease, and hence, instead of diminishing the sources of supposed contagion, they were only increased. After a time an altogether different system was adopted. The settlement was divided into districts, each district was provided with a supply of medicines and a hospital assistant, people were encouraged to apply for remedies at the first onset of any premonitory symptoms, and the cholera hospital was reserved for those who had no friends to look after them. When it was known that those attacked would not be carried off to the cholera hospital against the wishes of their friends, applications for medicine were numerous, and in this way many cases were checked in their early stage. The sick were attended in their own houses, and measures were adopted for disinfection so far as they could be carried out. There is not the smallest ground to believe that treating the sick in this way in the least degree spread the disease. The four medical officers at Simla who have been brought in immediate contact with cases since the new system came into play, have all recorded that in the whole of their experience during this outbreak they have never seen any ill effects from the sick being treated in their own houses, and that in their opinion it has not in a single instance spread the disease. The sick have, in fact, not acted as sources of contagion from which others have become effected. On the other hand, there can be no question of the advantage to those attacked in being left at their homes. Not only did they meet with care and comfort there, which they could have had nowhere else, but they were also spared the fatigue and other depressing influences of removal to hospital which are so full of danger to a cholera patient. As the attempt to remove cholera patients from their homes, which failed at Simla, has been tried elsewhere with the same want of success and the same distress to the people, it is most important that these facts should be known, not only throughout India, but also in other countries, where belief in the contagion of cholera has gained much ground both with the profession and the public, and where compulsory measures of isolation have been advocated in order, as it is called, to 'stamp out' the disease, and that it may be seen how needless is 'the social misery which any such system must inevitably entail.'" It was information on points like these, Dr. Blanc added, that he wished to have.

The Secretary took note of the questions on which Dr. Blanc wished to have further information.

OUR INDIAN GARRISON.

The *Times* publishes from a correspondent an elaborate review of our Indian garrison, British and native, in view of the fact, of which he says there is no doubt, that we are entering upon a more critical period of our rule in India than any that has occurred since the Mutiny. After discussing the constitution of our Indian forces and their distribution and the value of the native troops, the writer remarks:—

We cannot hope to be able to meet all our obligations and to repel every danger with our English troops of 60,000 men, of whom one-fifth are employed in Madras, where no real danger presents itself. It is absolutely essential to our security that we should be able to count on the services of at least 120,000 well-trained native soldiers. In the days of the Company we had more than twice that number, and invidious comparisons between regiment were rare. The excellence of the whole may not have been very great, but still it was uniform. For the first time in our Indian experience our military service is waning in popularity as a profession, and with a seemingly unlimited field of selection for so small a force the question of establishing a reserve is beginning to seriously engage the attention of the military authorities. Perhaps the easier solution of the problem will be found in the fostering and encouragement of the ordinary line regiments, and the restoration to efficiency of the somewhat antiquated armies of Madras and Bombay.

The correspondent, discussing the difficulty which he assumes will arise in the application of the short-service system to India—a difficulty which he says, assumes practical significance from the fact that the English garrison, although now at a point lower than has been deemed prudent at any time since the Mutiny, is threatened with an imminent reduction of 8,000 men of whom the unprecedented number of 1,500 are invalided men who have broken down under the climate—holds that it may be reasonably doubted whether any permanent remedy will be discovered short of the partial or complete formation of a separate European establishment for India somewhat similar to that which existed under the Company. Two broad conclusions, he adds, force themselves on the mind of the observer in connection with our Indian garrison.

The first is that the English portion of it should not be allowed to fall below 65,000 men, and that at least 5,000 more of these should be garrisoned in the Punjaub than are there under the present arrangement. The transfer of this body from Madras to Cashmere would represent the perfection of improvement; but of course there are many difficulties in the way which will have to be overcome or removed before that result can be attained. The second is that the native army stands in need of general reorganization. At present there is a certain propotion of the force which might be trusted in action. There are *corps d' élite*, although a prudent general would hesitate to place even the best of our native regiments in front of a battalion of Russian infantry. It is different with the better regiments of cavalry, which high military authorities believe would make a good show against the best of their own arm in Europe. But by far the greatest number of the foot falls short of even the lowest standard of efficiency with which we ought to rest satisfied. No delay should be tolerated in raising the whole of the force to a common level, and in adjusting its different parts to the requirements of our position.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the first step in the direction of reform will have to be taken in the Madras army. Nor will any change effect an improvement if it does not provide for the better officering of native regiments in respect of numbers and length of service with the men.

At the present time the largest estimate made of the number of men that could be arrayed on the North-West frontier has been 60,000, of whom 25,000 might be English troops and another 15,000 the best of the native troops. The other 20,000 would be of more doubtful military value. During the Afghan war in 1880 nearly 40,000 troops were actually employed at one time in Afghanistan; but the effort was exceptional and could not have been sustained. The explanation is not that an army of 190,000 is unable to put a greater in the field, but that only a small part of the 127,000 native troops are considered fit to be drawn upon for service beyond the frontier. When the efficiency of the whole force has been raised the number available for frontier defence might be doubled, provided always that every internal danger had been removed or duly guarded against. Sir Madava Rao spoke in his remarkable memoranda, which was published in the *Times* a few months ago, of providing a second line of defence; but it is clear that until we are sure of being able to place at least 50,000 good troops in our first line we cannot pay much attention to ulterior precautions. That number is the minimum with which we can rest satisfied, and if we make the most of our present resources, and adjust our machinery when it has become rusty to modern requirements, there is no reason why our present Anglo-Indian forces should not suffice for all the purposes of a garrison, as well as to place in the field in the hour of necessity an army of 50,000 good and well-seasoned troops. But at present it certainly could not accomplish this if the enemy to be encountered were a European army of equal strength.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The first report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjab is as follows:—"Average acreage 6·75 millions, estimated actual 7·25 millions; estimated out-turn two million tons; no real returns are available, but sowings are above average and prospects excellent."

The report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Berars for the month of December is as follows:—

Acreage under wheat 845,136; 5 per cent. above the average, which is 808,055 acres for the province. Crops in good condition, but fears are entertained of possible damage from excessive cold after unusually heavy rain.

The second report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

"Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, but has fallen unequally. In last week of December, there was a fall ranging, roughly speaking, from 2 inches in southern to half inch in northern districts. Since then more rain has fallen in the north of the Provinces, and the wheat prospects of the northern districts may be considered assured; in the southern districts of Chhattisgarh and the Nagpur country, prospects are excellent, and were it not for the contraction in area, the gross out-turn would be above the average."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE LAHORE MUNICIPALITY IN A DILEMMA.—At the meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, on Saturday, it was decided that, during the absence of the Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Kunya Lal, Vice-President, should carry on the duties of President. Although the rules relating to the constitution of the Municipality are fairly elaborate, no provision is made for carrying on business during the President's absence; and it would be as well, at the next revision, to remedy this defect. It is by no means clear whether the present arrangement is legal until it is sanctioned by Government. At the same meeting, the elected members drew lots to decide who should vacate office. Messrs. Davies and Benedict, Peer Bux, Wali Das, Chirag Din, and Tulsi Ram vacate.—*C. M. Gazette*.

ABDUCTION AT DELHI.—Some commotion prevails in Missionary circles in Delhi over the recent abduction of a young girl. She was the daughter of one Martin, who is described as having been "a European in the employ of one of the railways." After his death, the mother, who was employed in the Baptist Mission, where also the girl went to school, married a man called Yakub, who also has some connection with that Mission. One day, lately, the child disappeared. Instant search was made for her, without any immediate result, although a reward was offered for her recovery; and her father-in-law, Yakub, was sent off to Ajmere, &c., where it was thought some clue might be obtained to her whereabouts. She has, however, since been discovered, it is said, in the house where the mother of a man named Asad Ali resides. He is a Christian employed in the S. P. G. Mission, but his mother and brothers are Mahomedans. The story the girl gives is to the effect that her father-in-law handed her over to Asad Ali or his people. The matter will soon form the subject of a judicial inquiry.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W D Johnston, Head Master of the Mayo College, Ajmere, is appointed to be Principal of the Residency College, Indore, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr J W Alexander, retired.

Capt T C Pears, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd class, is granted furlough to Europe for 1 year on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Maj H While, CSI, Offg Pol Agent of the 2nd class an Asst to the Resident in Mysore, is posted as Pol Agent in Bhopawar.

Lieut L S Newmarch, BSC, Wing Officer, 30th B I, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd class and is posted as 3rd Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Central India.

The services of Col H G Thomson, Civil and Sess Judge of the Civil and Mily Station of Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 14th Nov 1884.

Mr A H T Martindale, Jr Under-Secy in the Foreign Dept, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst to the Resident in Mysore, and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge.

Mr G S Forbes, MA, CS, on special duty in the Foreign Dept is appointed to be Jr Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept sub pro tem, vice Mr A H T Martindale posted as Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg.

Mr J A Crawford, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd class and Asst Commr, Ajmere, is posted as Asst Secy in the Foreign Dept.

Mr R M Dane is appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst Commr, Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge.

Mr J D Rees, C S, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sess Judge of the Civil and Mily Station of Bangalore, from 17th Dec 1884.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff, from 13th Dec 1884:—To be Extra Aides-de-Camp—Lieut C R Burn, 8th Hussars and Lieut L Gordon, King's Own Borderers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estabt:—

Lieut-Col J Grierson, B C S, Exmr, 4th class, 1st grade, to be Exmr, 3rd class, from 8th Dec 1884,—sub pro tem.

Mr R K Williams, Exmr, 4th class, 1st grade, to be Exmr. 3rd class, from 8th Dec 1884,—sub pro tem.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Exmr, 4th Class, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Exmr, 4th class, 1st Grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Capt J S Biscoe, S C, Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, to be Exmr, 4th class, 1st grade, from 28th Nov 1884,—sub pro tem.

Mr G H D Walker, BA, Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, to be Exmr, 4th class, 1st grade, from 8th Dec, 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr F L Brown, Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, to be Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Mr R W Burn, Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Mr F E Godfrey, Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, (Supernumerary), to be Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade (Supernumerary), from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr W G Bayly, BA, Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, to be Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr S M Johnson, Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Mr A Wilson, Depy Exmr, 1st grade, to be Exmr, 4th class, 3rd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr W F Barrow, Depy Exmr, 1st grade, to be Exmr 4th class, 3rd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr E A Dennys, Depy Exmr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Depy Exmr, 1st grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Mr A G Harrison, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, to be Depy Exmr, 1st grade, from 28th Nov 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr J S Partridge, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, to be Depy Exmr, 1st grade, from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr J M Broderick, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, permanent.

Mr E A Lee, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, temporary, to be Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, from 28th Nov 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr W C Hickie, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, temporary, to be Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884, sub pro tem.

Mr W E Currey, Asst Exmr, 1st grade, to be Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, from 8th Dec 1884,—sub *pro tem.*

Mr J A Ryan, Acctt, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Jt Auditor and Exmr of Acctts, Bengal and N W Railways, is promoted to the honorary rank of Asst Exmr.

Mr F W Roberts, Apprentice Engr, State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from 12th Dec 1884.

The services of Major W Shepherd, RE, having been placed at the disposal of the P W D, he is re-appointed as Ex Engr, 1st grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Dr-Genl of Railways.

The Services of Messrs G W Winckler and A C Newcombe, Exec Engrs, 4th grade, at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, is hereby cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the Estabt under the Govt of Bengal to that under the Dr-Genl of Railways:—Mr J Ramsay, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Mr E G J McCudden, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr J Manson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

The undermentioned Officers of Royal Engrs, are appointed to the P W D as Asst Engrs 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Dr-Genl of Railways:—Lieuts E W Walton, J R L Macdonald, and S L Craster.

The services of Mr C E Housden, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Korowlee State.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Exec and Asst Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations from 1st Jan 1885, in addition to those already notified in Notification No 18 of the 30th idem:—

Mr. C. A. B. Target, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

Mr G J Perram, Exec Enger, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent.

Mr D Joscelyne, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem to be Exec Engr, 2n grade permanent.

Capt R O Lloyd RE, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

Mr A R Colquhoun, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade sub pro tem.

Mr F G Brook-Fox, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent.

Mr M P Coode, Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem to be Exec Engr, 4th grade permanent.

Mr W R Gilbert, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

Mr F St G M Smith, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary.

Mr A F Higgins, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

Bhagat Singh, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr 4th grade, sub pro tem.

Mr C Pratt, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 15th Nov 1884.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

The following promotions are made in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Lieut John James Jones, to be Capt. Lance Corpl Thomas Walter Bartlett, to be Lieut.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Appleton, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Beluchistan Circle to the Rawalpindi Command, Mily Works.

Lieut J G Lutyens, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Mily Works, to the Beluchistan Circle.

Lieut H Mullaly, RE, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Mily Works.

Lieut F Peel, RE, Asst Engr, is transferred from th Sirhind-Lahore to the Rawalpindi Command, Mily Works.

NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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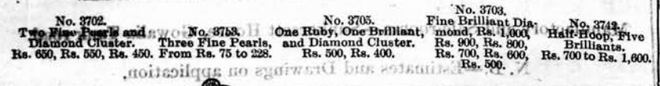

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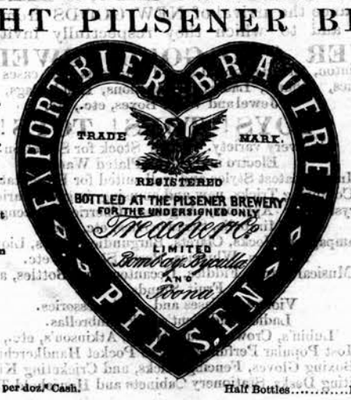

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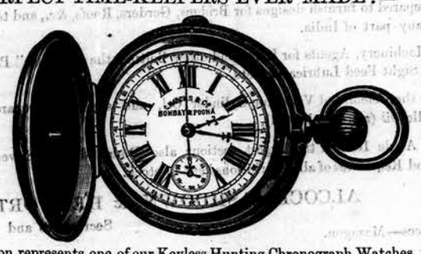

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